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CAPT. LINDBERGH HELD BEST KIND OF 'AMBASSADOR'

Has Put America on Good
Relations With World,
Says Diplomatist

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP SEEN AS REKINDLED

Expressions of Spontaneous
Affection Unequaled—Brus-
sels Visit Planned

PARIS, May 24 (P)—Charles A. Lindbergh has become America's ambassador to Europe. Wherever he goes the young aviator, who has won the Old World's affection as no official envoy from the New World ever did, probably will be the guest at his country's embassies and legations.

As long as he stays in France, the American Embassy in Paris will be his headquarters, and when he flies to Brussels on Saturday, he will be a guest at the Embassy there.

To Americans living in Europe, this is as it should be, for they feel Americans could hardly have a better type of unofficial representative, and never has a citizen of the western republic received such spontaneous homage from the Old World, its kings, its presidents and its peoples. So much is he sought after that no one in Europe can conceive of Captain Lindbergh staying at a mere hotel. Drives of ambitious managers, motion picture magnates, advertising representatives and others have sought to get at him ever since he landed, but with his own Government making care of him, they have had little success.

Makes of Good Relations
"What boy has put America on good relations with every nation," a European diplomatist remarked. He was one of those who called at Lindbergh's quarters to leave cards or deliver messages of congratulations from their governments or societies.

Showered with such honors as Lindbergh has never bestowed upon another private citizen, the young aviator, in crossing the Atlantic, alone, has done more to rekindle French friendship for America than any one man since the war. He was as unspoiled as when he landed at Le Bourget.

After having to call on the President, Lindbergh was surprised and delighted to find so many clothes makers for him that he had a hard time making a choice. Evidently his success in the taller yesterday morning had made him a popular figure.

"When I'm all dressed up in these things, I'm outdo Barry Wall," he remarked, referring to the famous football leader once known as the Bear Brummed. Lindbergh's morning was fresh and smiling when he faced the first batch of the day's long list of callers.

An Official Reception Committee
One of the earliest was Col. Clifford B. Harmon, president of the International League of Aviators, accompanied by a reception committee from the Paris chapter of the league. They came to present their formal felicitations, scheduled for Saturday night, but postponed when the flier was lost in the huge crowd at Le Bourget.

Captain Lindbergh recalled that Colonel Harmon was the donor of the first batch of the day's long list of callers.

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Wilson Essay Contest Offers Added Prizes

New York, May 24
SUPPLEMENTARY prizes amounting to \$1000 will be added to the Woodrow Wilson \$50,000 prize essay contest, according to announcement just made by Henry Morgenthau, vice-president of the Wilson Foundation and formerly Ambassador to Turkey.

The first two prizes of the contest, which closes Oct. 1, are \$25,000 each. The 92 supplementary prizes are divided as follows:

One second prize for men, \$1000;
one second prize for women, \$1000;
20 prizes for men, \$100 each; 20 prizes for women, \$100 each; 25 honorable mentions for men, and 25 for women, \$20 each.

NEW EXPANSION PREDICTED FOR PORT OF BOSTON

Maritime Leader Reports
Growing Interest Is
Evident Abroad

Greater confidence in future expansion of the foreign commerce of the port of Boston was expressed by Frank B. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in an interview today, following his return from an extended European trip on the United States Lines steamship Republic last evening. Deep interest in Boston as a port was found by Mr. Davis in many of the big shipping centers of Europe and among some of the largest steamship company officials.

Mr. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, visited Mediterranean and Atlantic ports, the Continent and Great Britain. He made a study of shipping and commercial conditions at some of the chief ports of England, Germany, France and the Benelux countries. For instance, in London, he saw a study of shipping and commercial conditions at some of the chief ports of England, Germany, France and the Benelux countries. For instance, in London, he saw a study of shipping and commercial conditions at some of the chief ports of England, Germany, France and the Benelux countries.

A line of steamers from Constantinople to Boston is already in operation, and greater patronage by shippers and receivers of freight would tend to build up and increase this very busy port, said Mr. Davis. Germany showed great activity in trade, commerce and general business, said Mr. Davis. Maritime activities were especially pronounced, and efforts were being made to develop a line of steamers between Hamburg and Boston. The Hamburg-American Line, which is now operating a line of steamers between Hamburg and Boston, is now operating a line of steamers between Hamburg and Boston.

Boston is considered the logical outlet for Canadian traffic by the Hamburg-American line, officials said. Mr. Davis, a situation which is believed to hold possibilities that will prove of benefit to the business of this port. The German company seemed interested and thoroughly conversant with the port of Boston, and was now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Officials of the company praised the efforts of Mr. Davis as head of the Maritime Association to have the rates reduced.

Directors of the Hamburg-American line are shortly to consider a proposed increase of the Boston service and also have given consideration to selecting the name Boston for one of their new steamships in honor of this city, Mr. Davis said.

From Hamburg Mr. Davis flew by airplane in order to keep his appointment for which he otherwise would have been late. Regarding conditions in ports of Great Britain, Mr. Davis said that shipping was momentary quiet, but most of the leading steamship men were optimistic for the near future.

ARGENTINE SUGAR MILLS ON STRIKE

TUCUMAN, Argentina, May 24 (P)—A strike declared in the sugar mills here because of disputes over working conditions, is assuming serious proportions. One report is that the strikers attacked a train destroying its load of sugar cane; another, that several bridges have been destroyed and the rails cut in some places. The owners asked the authorities for protection on learning that the strikers in certain zones had armed themselves.

Sugar mill owners are suffering heavy losses as all activities in connection with the present crop have been suspended. It is felt that this will cause a rise in the price of sugar, the mills in Tucuman being the principal sources of supply in the country.

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TRAINING OF BOY ON RIGHT LINES IS CLUBS' OBJECT

Nation Should Develop More
Man Power and Less Horse-
power, Says Mr. Spillman

By a Staff Correspondent
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 24—Speakers at the twenty-first annual convention of the International Boys' Club Federation told of movements in their communities to turn the energies of the 200,000 boys in the federation to useful channels and to productive citizenship and all were practically in agreement with Harry C. Spillman of New York that "the world must pause in its efforts to get more horsepower and devote itself to acquiring more man power."

William E. Hall, president of the federation, who delivered the opening address, said the boy should be the final judge of what he wants and should be allowed a voice in the selection of his career.

While colleges and schools are drumming the three R's into the youth of the world, said Prof. J. B. Naale of New York University, there is a wonderful opportunity being overlooked to get back to the fundamentals of education which, he declared, lie in the fields, the woods and the streams but he regretted that commercial recreation had deprived millions of city boys of these privileges.

Development of Play Instinct
Ernest Thompson Seton, chief of the Woodcraft League, and recently made chief of the Boy Scouts of America, said the task of those interested in the advancement of boys to the paths of productive citizenship, is to develop the play instinct so that natural energies can be turned to good account.

He called it a vital, determining influence for the formation of constructive character adding that it should be studied and cultivated and never allowed to become dormant. In their efforts to help the youth of the Nation Mr. Seton advised the delegates "not to look for ideal boys but to look for actual boys."

In his plea for a return to the natural recreations Prof. J. B. Naale of New York University said in part: "Commercial recreation, namely, recreation which has been commercialized, has opened its doors on all sides. There is hardly a form of commercial recreation which was not represented in the list of amusements."

SMITH FACTION PLANS CANVASS FOR DELEGATES

Quiet Campaign to Start in
West and South Under
New York Leadership

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24 (Special)—Supporters of the presidential campaign of Gov. Alfred E. Smith are planning an intensive campaign for delegates this summer. It was learned here from friends of the Governor, in spite of Mr. Smith's oft-repeated declarations that he will confine his attention to New York State and let national affairs take care of themselves.

Under the guise of summer tourists, emissaries of the Smith candidacy are preparing to go out through the South and the West at the direction of party leaders in the State. They will carry the Smith legend to every city in the Nation and drop "confidential" praise to every Democrat of prominence from Charleston Harbor to Telegraph Hill.

Near His Counselors
While the Governor has adopted a personal policy of conspicuous silence, what is expected to be one of the most effective quiet campaigns ever carried on for a candidate is now being planned during Mr. Smith's absence from Albany. He is passing far more time in New York City this summer than he has heretofore. It is there that his counselors are to be found.

Under the Democratic National Convention still more than a year away, it is intended to have prominent Eastern Democrats go quietly through the country, apparently for other purposes, and casually drop in on Mr. Smith's supporters to encourage them, and on his political opponents to paint a different picture of the New York Governor in the hope of preparing the way for a shift of sentiment.

Matter of Policy
There were to be no open moves to gain support for Mr. Smith. This he himself has vetoed. His reply to Charles C. Marshall of New York on the relationship of church and state is to be his last word on a question of national importance for some time to come, it was said by informed persons. He will make few speeches outside the State.

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Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

FEWER DISCHARGES FOR DRUNKENNESS
REPORTED BY MAJORITY OF CONCERNS

All Credit Not Due to Prohibition, However, Replies
From Nation's Big Industrial Leaders Show—Higher
Wages and Employment Standards Help

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article IV. Has Prohibition Reduced Discharges for Drunkenness?
In twenty divisions of the General Motors Corporation, located in as many different cities; and employing 101,000 workers, there were thirty employees discharged for drunkenness in February, 1927. This constituted only one per cent of the total number dismissed for all causes. Is this a high percentage compared to former times or a low one? Would there have been more workers in trouble because of drunkenness if prohibition did not exist, or more? How many were actually discharged ten years ago on this score compared to today?

In order to get an answer to such questions, a questionnaire on the subject was addressed to a list of hundreds of our most representative concerns. These concerns, being members of the American Management Association, the Taylor Society, and similar organizations typifying the large and progressive industrial plants of the country, were those most likely to have records. In the first article we described in detail exactly what precautions were taken to obtain a thoroughly impartial and representative inquiry. Aside from this questionnaire, the writer made every effort to get the information directly in all the plants he visited. Thus the conclusions reached are based on an investigation of almost 500 of the outstanding American firms, employing well over 1,250,000 persons.

Large Majority of Concerns Report Decrease in Discharges for Drunkenness
The information which the author obtained in visiting the employment departments of many plants is so similar to that obtained in the written replies of the 300 concerns answering this question, that we are limiting ourselves to a tabulation of these written replies. The concerns fall into four groups. The first, and largest, consisting of 140 firms, have observed a marked reduction in the number of discharges for drunkenness since prohibition. A second group, composed of 52 concerns, have checked a small reduction. Ninety-five concerns, consisting chiefly of those with highly skilled employees or carefully selected groups of workers, among whom drunkenness was never much of a problem, state that their attention has not been attracted by any change one way or the other. Of the total of 300 representative concerns replying, there were only thirteen which stated that conditions in their plants were worse, checking more discharges for drunkenness.

Least Drunkenness Among Skilled Group
The more skilled the class of employees the less the troubles with intoxication. The worker selected for precision, character, and skill knowledge is much less frequently a problem to his employer because of drink. Such testimony was offered again and again by the group of employers who reported no particular change in conditions, and by others. Two answers will suffice as illustrations. A metal plant in New England:

"We have marked in the upper right-hand sheet of the questionnaire, the type of the manufacturing department, so that you can judge a little better the type of help affected. For instance, in our polishing department, some very decided improvement has been noticed, which is attributable to prohibition. In certain other departments, such as our tool room, where we have always employed a very high class of labor, the Eighteenth Amendment apparently has not made any difference."

A hosiery concern in Philadelphia:
"As far as our company is concerned, we have never been compelled to dismiss anyone from our organization either before prohibition or since for drunkenness. Our employees are of a higher type, due to careful selection in our employment department, therefore this problem has never developed."

Some Individual Replies
Some individual replies will give a more vivid picture of the conditions as the personnel managers and executives in industry have found them. The examples cited are typical, although apparently one-sided, for they are representative of the opinions given. The largest number of comments come from those who are very strikingly impressed with the improvement in conditions which they have noted, since business men generally are favorable to prohibition in so far as it has affected industry.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, in Oregon, writes:
Within the last month one of our foremen was discharged for drunkenness. He had been with us probably ten years, and comment on this occurrence has gone throughout the entire organization and furnished a subject for conversation for a number of days. Fifteen years ago nothing would have been thought of such an occurrence."

The personnel executive of a mid-west branch of the Bell Telephone System reports his own observations upon daily observation of conditions during long service in this concern, that "There has been an almost entire absence of intoxication on the part of our male workers since prohibition went into effect, whereas there was a considerable amount in previous years." An executive canvassing the question among the production executives of a large pottery company in Syracuse states that they unanimously testify to a marked reduction in the number of discharges for drunkenness.

The reply from the vice-president in charge of personnel in a large hat company in Philadelphia is: "I used to be the paymaster and it was an almost daily experience to have one or more men want to get their money for further drinking. Such a thing never happens now. We have not had to discharge a man for several years for coming around drunk and making a scene for us."

A Large Railroad Company
One of our oldest and largest railroads has kept a record since 1915 of those in the train and engine service who had violated Rule "G," the standard rule of the railroads against drinking. This record likewise shows an encouraging decrease in proportion to its pay roll.

Year	Total Number of Employees on Pay Roll	Total Number Dismissed for Violation of Rule "G"	Per Cent of Pay Roll
1915	12,161	294	2.42
1916	12,161	268	2.21
1917	12,161	204	1.68
1918	12,161	146	1.20
1919	12,161	111	.91
1920	12,161	85	.70
1921	12,161	61	.50
1922	12,161	47	.39
1923	12,161	32	.26
1924	12,161	27	.22
1925	12,161	18	.15

Conditi Massachusetts
The Atherthor Company, a construction company, writes vigorously of the marked reduction in the drunkenness of employees. A chief executive in another Massachusetts states: "From recent talks with our superintendents and several foremen, whose experience has been from 25 to 40 years, also from my own experience and observation which has covered nearly 20 years in the plant, twelve of which have been in the labor department, I am absolutely sure that there has been a very marked reduction in the number of employees who have been released because of intoxication."

An elevated railway in New England has kept records for over two decades of the number of car and train service men discharged for the use of liquor. Between 1911 and 1925 the number of such discharges dwindled considerably, as shown on page 15.

Even Plants in Detroit Report Improvement
The Ford Motor Company, after considerable persuasion, canvassed the question among the superintendents, and writes: "The general opinion is that there has been a marked reduction in the number of employees disciplined for drunkenness." Another automobile concern in Detroit states: "Before prohibition we were pestered from time to time with men coming to work drunk. Particularly old toppers who had cultivated the habit in their younger days and found it very hard to break away. Since prohibition, this condition has changed materially for the better. A drunken man coming on the job at our plant

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RADIOCASTING RE-ALLOCATED IN NEW SYSTEM

New Licenses to Be Tested
for Sixty Days to Satisfy
Public and Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24—Re-allocation and re-assignment of radio-casting in the United States is ordered by the Federal Radio Commission to become effective 3 a. m. June 1, 1927. The new licenses, operative for sixty days, supplant all other permits and are the first step toward granting permanent licenses.

During the 60 days the new allocations will be tested by actual practice. Through the aid of radio-casters and with the assistance of public listening parties the commission proposes to be able to effect improvements which it will order when it authorizes the second issuance of 60-day permits. It is the commission's policy to keep stations on a 60-day license basis until all difficulties have been adjusted and the three-year licenses that the Radio Act of 1927 permits can safely be issued.

Hearings for Adjustment
With the publication of the new licenses the commission is ready to hold public hearings on all complaints of dissatisfaction. Any radio-caster who believes he has a grievance against the conditions assigned him by the commission can apply for a hearing, provided he informs the commission what frequency and power he desires. By this means the commission can notify those stations affected by the complainant's proposal and enable them to be represented at the hearing.

The commission recognizes that no scheme of re-allocation which does not at the very outset eliminate at least 400 broadcasting stations can possibly put an end to interference. Accordingly it regards the new allocations, not as establishing in any sense an ideal situation, but as providing for the first time a sound basis for radio service to the listener. With the co-operation of the public and the stations, the commission believes that it will be possible to improve conditions progressively by an orderly process of actual experience.

Must "Relop" Sets
Until such experience has been gained, both the listeners and the radio-casters are urged by the commission to exercise patience. The

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ARMY ENGINEERS DRAFTING PLANS TO CURB FLOODS

General Jadwin to Base Recommendations to President on Thorough Survey

By a Staff Correspondent
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Recommendations for controlling another record-breaking Mississippi River flood like that of this year will be drawn up by the United States Government engineers and placed in the hands of the President for submission to Congress if he so desires before the opening of the session in December, according to Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of the army engineers corps.

General Jadwin said he saw no reason for the establishment of a special commission of inquiry, or for the institution of further studies than the Government has already made and is initiating.

"The army engineers and the Mississippi River Commission have the best data and the best experience of any engineers in the country on the problems of the Mississippi and of large river regulation," he said.

"We are going to get together everything we have and check over all these facts with the idea of having, when fall comes, the best possible solution."

Much Data on Hand
"There is an enormous amount of data on hand. The Mississippi River Commission, the arm of the Federal Government which has been in charge of flood control work on the Mississippi since 1879, has in its possession pretty nearly everything which has happened in the past known concerning floods on this river."

"The fundamentals of the situation are that the low water channel of the river at times carries relatively little water. In such periods our chief concern is to maintain a channel deep enough for our growing navigation. At other times the river goes into floods which spread over the normal banks of the river and where not controlled, do great damage. The area it could spread over if there were no levees is about 30,000 square miles. We cannot tell as yet whether this figure should be enlarged in the light of this year's experience."

"These lands are very fertile; indeed, unusually so. Most of the increase in population and in land values in that section of the country has occurred in districts susceptible to overflows. Consequently the protection of these lands is a great problem and one of increasing importance."

Local Protective Efforts
"The people settling there many years ago protected themselves by raising levees, spending for this purpose over \$100,000,000 before the Government began participating. There are 27 levee districts today on the Mississippi which have been organized under state authority. That method of local protection went on for many years, but the protection

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Rallies Dry Women

WOMEN DEMAND
DRY CANDIDATE
FOR DEMOCRATS

Will Not Support Party
With Wet, Says Southern
Woman Senator

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24—The women of southern and western Democracy will accept neither a wet candidate for the Presidency nor a compromise position on prohibition enforcement, Miss Belle Kearney, a member of the Mississippi Senate, declared today in speaking at a luncheon given in her honor at the Twentieth Century Club.

"The President we are looking for," she said, "must be a man who will declare that he believes in prohibition and its enforcement. He will inform the country of the benefits of this epoch-making experiment. He will discountenance all efforts to overthrow the Eighteenth Amendment. No other need hope for the support of the Democratic women of the South and the West."

No Stand for Wet Candidate
"I am here to tell the righteous, law-abiding women of the North that their southern Democratic sisters are already organizing throughout the South to prevent the nomination of a 'wet' for President of the United States in 1928. Should the Democratic convention nominate a 'wet,' I wish to announce here and now," said Miss Kearney, "that the southern women and their western sisters will make history by their opposition. We will not desert the Democratic Party; neither will we follow a banner that drips with the shame of compromise."

"But today the enemies of the Democratic Party are persistently projecting the idea that the Democratic Party shall be the 'wet' party, and the names of prominent prohibition men are industriously thrust before the public as possible candidates for President of the United States."

Deplores Big City Follies
"These candidates, one and all, come from the states which contain some of the largest and most law-ridden cities of our Nation. Do you remember what Lord Macaulay prophesied that our democracy would collapse if ever the big cities should come to dominate our national politics? My friends, we are dangerously near such domination today."

"It is not fair, however, to condemn one portion of one party; we must also condemn the portion of the Republican Party now in power. A portion of the Republican Party now in power is composed for the most part of magnates coming from the big cities of the East. It is because of this eastern composition that we have not been getting complete enforcement from the Administration."

"We, the southern women and western women, believe the time has come when the big city should cease to dominate national politics, whether in the persons of prominent and wealthy eastern Republicans or Tammany Democrats. The women of the South and West mean to perpetuate a party composed of the great middle class of our Nation, whether found in the cities, the small towns, prairies, or the vast agricultural areas."

Notes of a Naval Holiday
W. J. A., as a guest on the battleship Maryland, gives an entertaining and instructive story of the naval maneuvers off Newport, in three installments, the first appearing in

The Christian Science Monitor
TOMORROW
Editorial Page

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GREAT BRITAIN TO BREAK WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Stanley Baldwin Makes the
Statement in the House
of Commons

SOVIET GOVERNMENT
HELD RESPONSIBLE

Group of Agents Are Charged
With Trying to Obtain
Secret Documents

LONDON, May 24 (P)—Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, answering a question by J. R. Clynes, Laborite, this afternoon, as to whether he could now make a full statement regarding the raid on Soviet House and the result of the search, replied: "Yes, sir," to the accompaniment of loud Conservative cheers.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that Great Britain would renege its trade agreement with Russia on Thursday and require the withdrawal of the trade delegation and the Soviet mission from London unless the House should express disapproval of this course. The Premier added that Great Britain, if the House approved, also would recall its mission from Moscow.

Attempt to Obtain Papers
The Premier said that for many months the police, in collaboration with the military authorities, had been investigating the activities of a group of secret agents engaged in an attempt to obtain highly confidential documents relating to the armed forces of Great Britain.

The Premier said that from information received and evidence obtained as a result of these investigations, it became increasingly difficult to resist the conclusion that the agents were working in behalf of the Soviet Government and had obtained their instructions from members of the Russian Trade Delegation who were working at Soviet House who arranged for the conveyance to Moscow of photographs or copies of the documents obtained.

British Subject Involved
Mr. Baldwin continued that these suspicions were confirmed when early this year a British subject, employed by the air force, was convicted of stealing two such documents. These documents were recovered and the individual was now undergoing imprisonment. The identity of the secret organization on behalf of which this man had obtained the documents and its connection with a similar Russian organization had been established.

The Premier said further that a document of official and highly confidential character, and so marked, recently had been found to be missing, and from information and documentary evidence, it became clear it had been conveyed to Soviet House and there reproduced by a photostatic process.

Raid on Soviet House
During the raid on Soviet House, the Premier said, a locked room was found containing a man hastily burning papers. After a struggle one of these papers was obtained. It consisted of a list of secret addresses, including some in the United States.

Previous to the raid, he added, an application for a search warrant was made as a result of the information that had been gathered. He charged that Arcos House, generally known as Soviet House, had been used for the purpose of espionage and propaganda, and had been involved in anti-British espionage propaganda.

The Premier declared that both military espionage and subversive activities throughout the Empire, as well as North and South America were directed and carried out from Soviet House. No differentiation between the trade delegates and Arcos House in the same building, had been observed and both organizations had been involved in anti-British espionage propaganda.

"Secret Cover" Addresses
In alluding to the list of addresses discovered as "secret cover" addresses, Mr. Baldwin explained that they showed means of communicating with the Communist parties in the United States, Mexico, South America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He stated that the legitimate use of Arcos was not affected by the Government's decision and that the Government was prepared, while terminating privileges conferred by certain articles of the trade agreement, to make all the arrangements necessary for ordinary trade facilities between the two countries.

The Soviet Government could not escape the responsibility for the tactics of the trade delegation and for the abuse of the facilities afforded the latter," Mr. Baldwin asserted. "The matter does not rest there," he continued. "It would be difficult in any case to believe that while one organ of the Soviet Government thus was breaking its solemn undertaking that the other organ of that Government in this country, namely, the Soviet mission, were not parties to these proceedings."

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., May 24 (P)—The former British Premier, Ramsey MacDonald, parliamentary Labor leader, arriving on the Benares from his American trip, said the Labor Party was prepared to challenge the Government to an election in case of a complete break with Russia.

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FLIGHT SUCCESS SEEN AS RESULT OF GREAT SKILL

French Airmen Find Lindbergh Equipment and Piloting Real Secret

By SISLEY HULLSTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 24.—France continues to interest itself in nothing else but Captain Lindbergh's remarkable performance. The popularity of the young man grows as he displays frankness and simplicity among the crowds of official persons who hasten to place themselves near him. Flattery leaves him unaffected. Pétain does not turn his head. He steers a clear course through banquets, celebrations and receptions as calmly as through cloud banks. His borrowed suit, too short for his long limbs, is more becoming than frock coats, tail coats, uniforms and symbolic sashes.

Probably Lindbergh is unspoiled. At any rate he is still unspoiled, and though pleased with tributes showered upon him by President, Premier, ministers, ambassadors and famous fellow-airmen, his boyish laugh is modestly deprecating. The more one sees of Lindbergh, the more convinced one is that this blond, lucky plunger is a goodhearted, clean, conscientious, fearless American boy, doing what he considers to be his duty without fanfare.

Skill and Piloting. Repeatedly he has replied to praise of his bravery that his flight was not the wild, lucky plunge it is represented to be. Certainly the conditions were fairly favorable, but it is becoming apparent that the first impressions about Lindbergh were altogether wrong. He is described as a "flying fool," and his machine regarded not even as good as an ordinary airplane and a mere hot-potch of eccentricities. Now experts begin to examine and admire the skill displayed in the making of the machine and the piloting of the man.

However extraordinary the accomplishment is, it is seen to be merited, the legitimate result of work, reflection, knowledge. It is not the prodigious outcome of unparalled chance. After leaping Lindbergh for taking a crazy leap, the French technicians now express wonder at the perfection of his airplane, the reliability of his motor and his appliances, though simplified, all carefully chosen. Lindbergh's map was small, but closely studied.

Instinct Not Trained. He knew precisely what he was about and did not trust to instinct to ascertain his direction. It is considered proved, however, that the so-called scientific navigating instruments may be useless and even misleading. M. Bleriot reaffirms his confidence in the monoplane rather than the biplane.

In the meanwhile Lindbergh goes from the presidential Elysée to the Louvre which is Raymond Poincaré's official residence, from the Aero Club to the American Club and a long list.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" by Meyerbeer
Wagner's Night Music from "Parsifal"
Suite from "Cephalus and Procris" by Grieg
Overture to "Parsifal" by Wagner
"Carnaval" Overture by Dvořák
"The Moldau" by Smetana
Italian Caprice by Tchaikovsky
"The Barber of Seville" by Rossini
"Triumph" by Schumann
Overture to "Rigoletto" by Verdi

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Air Transport—Present and Future," by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, president of the National Aeronautics Club, Inc. The Traffic Club of New England, dinner, Copple-Plaza, 6:30.
Last organ recital of the season, Appleton Chapel, Harvard, open to the public, 8.
Annual dinner, Boston Work House Relief Association, United States Hotel, 7.
Address, "The Future of Aviation," by W. C. Clark, meeting of the Designers' Section of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, 8:15, Tremont Temple, dinner, 6.
Meeting of the Wholesale Garment Association of Boston, Copple-Plaza, dinner, 7.
Operatic festival, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.
Address, "A Valid Christianity for Today," by William Elmer Sweet of Denver, former Governor of Colorado, Arlington Street Church, American Unitarian Association anniversary week, 8, continues through Saturday.

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Wendell, 8:15.
Columbia—Fred Stone in "Cris-Cross," 8:15.
Copple—"The Ghost Train," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Pirates of Penzance," 8:30.
Shubert—"Katie," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Listen," 8:15.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 12 to 4 p. m. admission free.
Vose Gallery—Paintings by Helen L. Sorenson.
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Margaretta Jones; etchings by Mary J. Coulter.
Casson Galleries—Paintings of the South-west by Gerald Cassidy.
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts Memorial Exhibition.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Exhibition of a diamond-back rattlesnake from Arizona to illustrate a lecture by student from the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 2, 3, 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.50; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Seadrome Tests Are Planned for Ocean Passenger Service

Regular Flights Called Possible Now—Fare to Be \$350—"Fields" at 400-Mile Intervals

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (AP).—Commercial aviation across the Atlantic within five years, with great landing "fields" in mid-ocean, is predicted by Edward R. Armstrong, Chief research engineer for the E. I.

du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s mechanical experimental division, and inventor of a seadrome which is soon to be given a test under ocean conditions.

Mr. Armstrong is quoted by the Philadelphia Public Ledger as having announced that work would be started within 50 days on a test model seadrome, and that airplanes would be used under way for the organization of a transatlantic aviation company. Pointing out that Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh was familiar with the seadrome, Mr. Armstrong was said to have indicated that the American aviator might head the flying organization.

The test model seadrome will be 150 feet square and will be anchored along the steamship lanes 500 miles north of east of New York. Small models already have proved workable, the Public Ledger says, and should the test model prove satisfactory it is proposed to build larger seadromes, each 1200 feet long and 400 feet wide, at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000 each.

At 400-Mile Intervals
The landing fields would be anchored at 400-mile intervals and would not only act as gasoline stations for aircraft, but would be provided with hotel accommodations for an overnight stop, according to Mr. Armstrong. They also would afford observation stations for weather reports.

Describing the seadromes, Mr. Armstrong was quoted as follows: "The great ballast weights are placed far below the surface of the sea, where the wave action is almost negligible. Above is open steel work, something like that of a pier. The movement of the waves carries them through without affecting the landing deck, which remains level, however stormy and rough the sea may become."

"Then from the bottom of the device one or more steel cables, pulled to stand a stress double that which they ever will be called on to prove in actual practice, lead to anchors on the ocean bottom."

Further quoting Mr. Armstrong, the Public Ledger says: "Within five years airplanes will leave New York for Paris every half hour. The passenger mileage cost has been worked out carefully and the price of a passage will be \$350 each way, or virtually the same as that charged by the big transatlantic liners."

Possible at Present
"Commercial aviation across the Atlantic is perfectly possible at present. It could be started now and will be whenever it is properly backed financially by an organization big enough to provide a sound foundation for the work on both land and sea."

"I feel it is safe to predict that within 10 years most great Atlantic steamships will abandon the carrying of passengers. They will not be able to compete with us. Our prices will become."

Achievement May Make Aviator a Millionaire
NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—A million dollar pot of gold awaited Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh at the end of his 3800-mile rainbow.

While world-wide acclaim continued to mark the achievement of the youthful New York-Paris aviator, offers are coming in which would enable him to get back many times over the \$2000 investment he made in his flight.

The government air service is being urged to give the fullest support to these plans so that the full advantage of the experience gained by Captain Lindbergh may be taken before good weather conditions cease. In the opinion of experts who have had an opportunity to examine the Lindbergh monoplane, the flight is a triumph for a medium-powered machine. They describe the engine as a marvel and are particularly struck by its extreme simplicity and the fine workmanship put into it.

Air and auto fans are interested in the number of miles the American flew with a big automobile. This is from more or less approximate figures, they calculate about 9 miles to the gallon, not so very much less than with a big automobile, this is regarded as phenomenal for a 350 horsepower motor.

To See Frenchmen Off
Captain Lindbergh is going out to Le Bourget again today to bid bon voyage to two French aviators, Costes and Rignot, who expect to take off for Tokyo.

Yesterday reporters from almost as many lands as know what newspapers are, flocked into the Embassy. "What do you think of Paris, now that you have been around a bit?" was the first question.

"Fine, I can't say too much for Paris. But I haven't really seen Paris at all. I should like to walk through Paris a little more."

He lightheartedly parried casual questions that touched on sundry subjects, but when anything was asked about his airplane or his flight, or something germane to aviation, his smile would pass, he would bend over a little nearer to the man who happened to be addressing him and a stream of words would flow from him in precise sentences, finely phrased.

He seemed never weary of talking about his earth induction compass, to which he attributed the fact that all the way through darkness and storm, over land and over sea, his airplane stayed steady on its course and on the time schedule he had planned before leaving New York.

Praises Inductor Compass
"We would not probably have got far off the line with just an ordinary compass," he said, "but with the earth inductor compass you don't get such wide variations of the true north in different points of the globe. It is more accurate and less fatiguing."

"The fact that we came on to the Irish coast just three miles away from where I had expected to be was merely a coincidence. On the other hand, if we had been 100 miles away, it would not have been a coincidence. There would not have been any danger of missing land even with an ordinary compass, because your maximum variation of error would not amount to more than 300 miles."

General Pershing was one of the few Americans who succeeded in getting past the concierge on guard at the gate of the Embassy, Paul Claudel, French Minister to the United States, was another of those who saw Capt. Lindbergh. It was

his second visit, the flier being still asleep when he called first.

Another to whom Captain Lindbergh gave some of his crowded time was M. Levasseur, builder of the airplane in which Nungesser and Goll set out for America. They talked together for an hour. Sir Alan Cobham, noted British flier, who flew here especially to congratulate Lindbergh, also had a long talk with him.

Mrs. Lindbergh Refuses Offer to Visit Paris
DETROIT, May 24 (AP).—Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Lindbergh, mother of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh, will see the young flier when he returns to the United States—not before. She so stated in discussing offers from the United States and French Lines of free passage to Paris and back.

My boy went to Paris unaccompanied and is able to stand on his own feet," she said. "He is in the hands of friends and does not need me now."

The Detroit City Council has invited the young flier here to visit Detroit, his birthplace, as a guest of the city. A resolution prepared by Councilman William P. Bradley commended Mrs. Lindbergh.

Mrs. Lindbergh allowed her son to shape his own destiny," he said. "She is an ideal mother."

Mrs. Lindbergh has in the school-room as usual yesterday, as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened over the week-end. "It's my son's adventure, not mine, and I'm going to work as usual," she said.

Mrs. Lindbergh has no intention of commercializing the fame gained by her son Charles through his New York-Paris flight. She has emphatically refused to consider a movie contract for more than \$100,000 to appear in a mother scene.

Mrs. Lindbergh refused to discuss the contract. She reiterated that she is deserving of no part of the glory of her son's famous flight. She will go to New York to greet him when he returns.

Statue "Awakening" Given to Museum
A marble statue entitled "The Awakening," by Maurice Sterne, has been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Helen L. Stone in honor of Mr. Stone, and is on exhibition in the Stone Gallery of the Evans Wing on the second floor. The statue, which is larger than life size, is of a woman awakening from sleep. One arm is over the head while the other sustains the body. There are two replicas of the statue, one of which is of bronze and is in the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

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will be virtually the same as theirs, and our time will be 24 hours instead of five days.

"We have worked out the comparative costs with great care. Even with the heavy overhead of today, the cost for each passenger mile should not be more than 5 cents, and we confidently expect to cut it to 3. We will charge 10 cents a mile—because we can get it."

"The business is already waiting. Commercial aviation across the Atlantic is at hand."

"Result of Training," Says Colonel Mitchell of Hop
NEW YORK, May 24 (AP).—Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh's conquest of the Atlantic proved that "wherever there is air, aircraft are able to go," Col. William Mitchell, formerly assistant chief of the United States Army Air Service, says in a statement in the New York American.

"It means that air passenger service can be established from New York to Peking in 65 hours," said Colonel Mitchell, "through South America to Australia in 124 hours from New York; through South America and Antarctic continents to Cape Town, S. A., in 140 hours."

Calling Captain Lindbergh's flight "the greatest single aeronautical feat since the Wrights first showed that mechanical flight was possible," Colonel Mitchell said it was "the result of correct training, long experience, both in night and day flying, and indomitable courage, truly American characteristics."

Germans Invite Flier
BERLIN, May 24 (AP).—The Lufthansa, or German Aerial League, which operates a Continental air service, has invited Captain Lindbergh to fly from Paris to Stockholm by way of Berlin. The German Aero Club proposes to entertain him here en route.

The Lufthansa offers to place a private airplane at his disposal to carry him back from Stockholm to London or any other point he desires.

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DE PINEDO SHIP IS FOUND AT SEA, HORTA REPORTS

Machine Said to Have Been Picked Up by Three-Masted Schooner

BUENOS AIRES, May 24 (AP).—Wireless advice from Lisbon to La Nacion report that Commander Francisco de Pinedo, who left Trapani, N. Y., early yesterday for the Azores, had been received by wireless companies here up to 7 o'clock this morning.

The Radio Corporation of America, the Independent Wireless Company and naval communications reported that no further report had been received since the Radio Corporation late last night announced the receipt of a message from London saying a plane had been seen in tow of a schooner, 380 miles northwest of the Azores.

LISBON, May 23 (AP).—Aviation experts here expect Commander Francisco de Pinedo to reach the Azores about 4 o'clock this afternoon and then to continue on to Lisbon late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The outcome of the commander's flight is eagerly awaited here as the difficult stages of an aerial journey from Newfoundland to Lisbon by way of the Azores hitherto have only been accomplished by the American aviator, Lieut.-Commander Albert C. Read, commander of the NC-4, who made the flight in 1919.

Major Zappaloni, Italian aviator, who has arrived here to greet Commander de Pinedo, expressed the belief that the commander will attempt to fly from Lisbon directly to Rome.

Professor Eredia, director of the Italian Meteorological Service, who will furnish Commander de Pinedo with weather reports for his flight to Lisbon from the Azores, arrived here today.

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A marble statue entitled "The Awakening," by Maurice Sterne, has been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Mrs. Helen L. Stone in honor of Mr. Stone, and is on exhibition in the Stone Gallery of the Evans Wing on the second floor. The statue, which is larger than life size, is of a woman awakening from sleep. One arm is over the head while the other sustains the body. There are two replicas of the statue, one of which is of bronze and is in the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

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HOLLAND TEACHING PHYSICAL CULTURE

Country's First School of Kind Opens at Amsterdam

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence).—It is significant that in the year preceding the Amsterdam Olympic games in that city Holland's first Academy for Physical Culture has been opened. Prince Henry of the Netherlands performed the inaugural ceremony recently in the presence of a host of authorities in the Lyceum Hall. The academy is the result of private initiative, after the Government's plan for founding a central institute for physical culture could not be realized owing to lack of funds.

Dr. Gunning, head of the academy's curriculum, in a speech on the ideals of education,

SEEKS NANKING SETTLEMENT ON WESTERN LINES

Nationalist Government Is Ready to Take Up Question—Favors Mission Schools

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, May 24.—"My Government desires to settle the Nanking incident along lines which Western countries would approve under similar circumstances," declared Dr. G. C. Wu, Foreign Minister of the Anti-Bolshevik Nationalist Government of Nanking, during an interview granted to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We should welcome foreign business proposals, provided these do not contain conditions derogatory to Chinese sovereignty, and we have absolutely no objection to a continuation of missionary schools and other work in China, religious toleration being an essential belief of the Kuomintang Party. We only require that teaching in mission schools train children to become good Chinese citizens."

Dr. Wu declared that the anti-Bolshevik movement observable in some places could be attributed to Communist influence, to which the Nanking Government was absolutely opposed.

From another source, the Monitor correspondent learns that the Nanking Government directly approached the American diplomatic representative at Shanghai proposing a settlement of the Nanking affair on the basis of compensation for damage suffered.

Although official confirmation is not obtainable, there are persistent rumors that Dr. Wu will meet the British Minister Sir Miles Lampson, who is now in Shanghai conferring with British civil and military representatives regarding the situation in the Yangtze Valley. Such a meeting might constitute a starting point toward a settlement of outstanding British-Chinese disputes, such as the Nanking incident, security of foreign life and property, the future disposition of the large foreign armed force occupying Shanghai, and a modification of the Shanghai international zone settlement along lines more acceptable to Chinese Nationalist sentiment, although proposals looking in the latter direction are likely to meet strenuous objections from the majority of the foreign community here, which considers the Yangtze Valley situation too precarious and unstable to warrant further abrogation of foreign treaty rights.

Feng Yu-hsiang Captures Important Town in Honan

SHANGHAI, China, May 24 (AP).—A wireless dispatch from military headquarters in Hankow claims that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is reported to be co-operating with the Hankow Nationalist Government, has captured Chengchow, in northern central Honan.

Observers say possession of Chengchow controls the only route open for Feng's allies at Hankow if they are forced out by the enemy troops encircling Hankow.

The British Consul at Chinkiang has been withdrawn. All the archives of the Consulate were also removed. Rear Admiral Tyrwhitt, commander of the British naval forces in China, has arrived here.

The Japanese destroyers Hinoki and Yangi were on Sunday on Kiangyin, 100 miles up the river, by northwestern from the left and southern from the right bank. The Yangi replied and silenced the attackers. Neither vessel was damaged.

Refugees Flock Into Hankow

HANKOW, China, May 24 (AP).—Refugees continue flocking into the foreign concession area of this capital of the radical Nationalist Government which last week seemed in danger of being encircled by the forces of its enemies. Apprehension among the people has been somewhat alleviated, however, by statements given out by the local government claiming military successes.

These statements assert that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, military leader for the Hankow Government, has reached Honan-fu and that Marshal Wu Peifu has retreated to Chengchow, whither Feng's forces are following him along the Lungai Railway.

ARMY ENGINEERS TO CURB FLOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

It gave was only partial. It sufficed against small yearly floods, but not against the large floods recurring at intervals of five years or so.

"The Federal Government finally was interested in 1879, and organized the Mississippi River Commission and began to make appropriations toward the furtherance of protective works.

The Mississippi River Commission consists of seven members—three

army engineers and four civilians, three of whom are engineers. Two of the latter are from civil life and one from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The president of the commission is Col. C. L. Potter of the engineers corps.

"Up to the present time the Federal Government has spent about \$90,000,000 of which \$18,000,000 has been contributed by local interests.

"The project for protective works has been increased from time to time as funds were available, and the Federal Government has appreciated more fully its interest in the situation. In its present project it has been working since 1922 to protect the valley from floods the size of those of 1912 and 1913.

"This undertaking was estimated to cost \$60,000,000. The Mississippi River Commission had spent about \$20,000,000 on this project up to the time this flood started, so that it needed \$40,000,000 still to complete the works up to the height considered necessary after the 1912-13 floods.

"This year's flood is much bigger than those of 1912 and 1913, and is probably the biggest of which man has record, at least to have gone four feet higher than that of 1912. Even so, the protective works have saved to date about 15,000 square miles of land that would have been inundated were for levees.

To Extend Present Plans

"The problem now is to extend and modify the plans that the works when completed will protect against a flood of this kind against any flood that is likely to occur."

"We are in hopes that the sentiment aroused in the country is such that we can now secure the adoption of a plan that can give this greatly to be desired result."

"With this in view, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, and of the President, I have requested the Mississippi River Commission to check over and revise its plans for flood control so as to have plans which will accomplish this greater objective if adopted by Congress. This inquiry will include study of the merits and demerits of raising the levees as well as of outlets and of reservoirs—both have plans which will accomplish the commission will have the advantage of studies by special boards on spillways and reservoirs.

"I intend to check over the findings and recommendations resulting from these studies and to forward them with my own views—which will depend upon the facts developed—to the Secretary of War. He will probably forward them to the President, who will presumably make recommendations to Congress."

"Main Line of Defense"

While not embarking on discussion of the "levees only" policy which the Government has followed on the Mississippi, General Jadin added that there could be no question but that levees must continue to be the "main line of defense."

"If, for instance," he remarked, "we should seek flood protection by reservoirs alone, we may gain an idea of what this would mean by comparison with the St. Lawrence River, probably the best regulated river in the world, and to be naturally by the five Great Lakes. The Mississippi has nearly three times as much water in it as the St. Lawrence. To regulate the Mississippi by natural reservoirs to the same extent and in exactly the same way would apparently require about 15 Great Lakes.

"It is obvious these cannot be provided without submerging an area of land through the middle of the country many times greater and averaging as much per square mile in value as the area along the Mississippi to be protected. On the other hand the problem now is not to regulate the whole system as well as the St. Lawrence is regulated, but to provide protection against the increase in flood heights.

"All of the ways that might contribute to this will be carefully studied and recommendations made according to the results of these examinations and studies. It will probably require at the best four months, and possibly more."

TOSCANINI TO LEAD NEW YORK ORCHESTRA

Engaged by Philharmonic for Five Years as Conductor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24.—Arturo Toscanini's engagement as conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra for five years, and Bela Bartok's engagement as soloist for next season are announced by Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the board of directors of the orchestra. Mr. Toscanini gained his first reputation as conductor of opera before the war. He visited America with the Scala Orchestra from Milan after the war and established his position as a symphonic interpreter.

The past two seasons he has appeared as visiting conductor at Philharmonic concerts, calling out audiences of unprecedented size.

Mr. Bartok comes as a representative of the cause of modern composition, though he will actually appear as pianist. His music is at once Hungarian in sound and individual in style. Other soloists will be Beatrice Harrison, Rudolph Ganz, Vladimir Horowitz, Gitta Grados, Cecilia Hansen, Jacques Thibaud and Wanda Landowska.

WOMEN TO ASK MORE VOICE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Convention Call of Woman's Party Recounts Progress for Equal Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Plans for co-operation among groups of women throughout America and Europe with the object of gaining greater influence for women in international affairs will be laid at the coming convention of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs, July 7 to 10, the call for which is announced by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, the president.

With questions of war and peace involved in the crises that arise between nations, the need for women's interest in such matters on a wider scale is declared manifest. The most important matter before the convention is consideration of how the Woman's Party "may best co-operate with the women of other nations in the international woman movement."

A group of prominent European feminists, according to Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the party, has proposed that a committee representing feminists of every country be established at Geneva to work for equal rights for women in all legislation enacted by the League of Nations and in all recommendations the League sends to its member nations. Miss Vernon states that the Viscountess Rhonda, leader of the Six Point Group of England and one of the most prominent British feminists, has taken the lead in urging the formation of such a committee.

The call to the national convention set forth the results of the work of the Woman's Party since 1921, when it started a campaign for "equal rights." During that time, the call claims, "the current of thought in this country has been turned away from belief in the restriction of women toward the principle of equality." In addition to drafting and introducing in Congress the equal rights amendment to the national Constitution, the Woman's Party has drafted 527 equal rights bills for state legislatures, and 66 equal rights bills affecting 26,000,000 women have been won. The measures gained deal with equal guardianship of children, equal rights in divorce, equal inheritance rights, the right for women to sit on juries, and to hold public office and various other rights denied to women.

According to the call, the Woman's Party during the past six years has raised for the equal rights campaign, exclusive of what has been raised and spent by its state branches, over \$500,000. It owns a national headquarters in Washington of an estimated value of \$750,000.

The convention call states in conclusion that while much has been done to remove discriminations against women, "women are still a 'subject class' in this country and all over the world. The national convention in Colorado Springs, according to the call, will make plans for pressing forward with the equal rights movement until complete equal rights between men and women have been established."

TRAINING OF BOY ON RIGHT LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

not at one time in the history of the race a community activity, free as the air we breathe.

Pleasure for Natural Recreation

The hand of commercial recreation has control of billiards, pool, bowling, dancing, motion pictures, golf and even baseball and football are being housed in million-dollar stadiums. It has robbed us of an enjoyment of simple things, and with the Police our initiative and our inclination relative to the use of leisure time.

"The answer is, that the Boys' Club must, through its habit-forming training in games, establish early in life leisure-time habits and practices which will carry over into the out-of-school and after-school life of the child.

"Along with this, the communities must provide opportunities for wholesome use of leisure time. These opportunities must be as prominent as the opportunities of commercial recreation. They must be varied. The plan should include free or at a very modest cost, opportunities for tennis, golf, swimming, baseball, soccer, archery, plinking, camping, dramatics, art, music, reading, evening social activities, evening athletic activities and so on.

Overcoming Juvenile Delinquency

"If juvenile delinquency is to be combated, opportunity for wholesome recreation must be provided."

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NEW YORK CITY

some recreation must be widespread and the habit and desire to use these opportunities must be deep-seated. Character training must be finally established, not only knowing but by wanting to do.

Thus for the boy in general, an outdoor playground of the boys' club, and its gymnasium, become the laboratory of moral training not only for the physical education department, but for the club as a whole. It is here in this laboratory that boys may be observed in their contact with other boys. It is here that traits of selfishness and unfairness as well as traits of good sportsmanship may be observed. It is here that high standards may be set up and boys urged to climb to heights to obtain them. The higher they are and the harder to achieve, the better the game.

"I think there is in America today mighty little juvenile delinquency, but a great deal of adult delinquency. The boys are doing things we are not approving of and we are calling it juvenile delinquency. If I should give you the recipe for leading a boy, begin with the good thing; the boy can do well, and lead him from there up the scale."



The Friendly Beam

Cheltenham, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE lighthouse at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, has catered for passing birds bewildered by the strong light that breaks upon them as they approach a lighthouse. Around three parts of this lighthouse, immediately above and below the great lantern, has been built a stout wooden platform consisting of several rows of perches. Here literally hundreds of migrating birds may rest or find refuge until the friendly daylight comes.

The lighthouse keeper said that four lighthouses along the coast now provide similar platforms which are placed in position at the migratory season. By this means, thousands of birds have been cared for and protected in the hour of need.

For the landsman who watches the wide beam outward flung, for the seaman who knows security in the friendly light that warns and guides, what joy to know that above and beneath that lantern is shelter for "our little sisters, the birds."

LINDBERGH, NUNGESSER AND COLI LINKED BY GIFT OF FRENCH WOMAN

PARIS, May 24 (AP).—Mme. Deutsch de la Meurthe, widow of the former president of the Aero Club of France, has sent a check for \$50,000 francs (about \$14,000 at the present rate of exchange) to the Aero Club with the instructions that \$50,000 francs be spent on a cup for Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh and 100,000 francs be given to Capt. Charles Nungesser's mother and Capt. Francis Coli's family.

Her instructions and check were contained in a letter which was read at this afternoon's ceremonies in which the gold medal of the Aero Club was conferred upon Captain Lindbergh. Minister of War Painleve, other officials and every air man who got to Paris attended the ceremonies.

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WASTAGE IN OIL MUST STOP, SAYS SECRETARY WORK

Tells Producers Interests of 30,000,000 Consumers Must Be Protected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—"The oil industry needs its business stabilized and the public should be assured of adequate supply and freedom from price fluctuations," said Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, at a conference of the board with oil company executives held here.

"The oil industry is confronted with over-production of crude petroleum," said Dr. Work. "Economic conditions are disarranged, temporarily at least, and the chief executives of the larger oil companies have indicated a desire to present to this board certain facts and tentative plans which they feel likely will ameliorate present conditions."

"What is proposed for discussion is an involved problem that has now become acute. It is the much-talked-of theory of conservation brought to a test. The board is concerned as individual administrators of Government activities; the army and navy as necessary consumers, the Department of Commerce in stable markets, and the Federal Reserve in the interior in locating and conserving deposits and in supervising the production of one-tenth of our national petroleum output. Collectively, the board has a moral responsibility in safeguarding the interest of some 30,000,000 actual consumers of oil products."

Act in Advisory Capacity

It was explained that the board had no legal power to approve, or disapprove any definite plan, or to fix limitation upon legitimate private initiative.

"We are what might be termed an advisory or co-operative agency," said Dr. Work. "Fundamentally this board is a conservation body, primarily interested because of the Government's responsibility for the best interests of all the people."

"The board believed at the time the first report was rendered to the President, and it still believes, that the oil industry should be encouraged to employ more constructive and economic principles in the conduct of its business operations. There has been waste and disregard for the laws of economics. The industry today is being penalized for neglect of these precautions, particularly as to waste in production."

WORLD ZINC PRODUCTION

April output of zinc by important countries which in 1926 furnished about 84 per cent of the world's total was 118,240 tons, compared with 122,465 tons in March and 112,655 tons in April, a year ago.

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MAJOR DARGUE'S GOOD-WILL TOUR OF EAST STARTS

Pan-American Flight Commander Hops Off From Bolling Field

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Maj. Herbert A. Dargue, who led the Army Pan-American flight, has hopped off from Bolling Field on a good will tour around the eastern half of the United States.

Major Dargue, who is accompanied by Walter O. Lochner, president of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, was to make his first landing at Harrisburg, Pa., but the flight may take him to Montreal and Ottawa if the Canadian Government complies with the request of the War Department that he be permitted to take his airplane, the flagship New York II, across the Canadian border.

Other scheduled stops for the first day included York, Pa., and Camden, N. J., with a circling of Lancaster, Pa.

It is estimated that the New York II will fly approximately 10,000 miles during the seven weeks flight.

CUBA PLANS 6% BOND ISSUE

The Cuban Government plans to take up the floating debt owed by former administrations by the issuance of 20-year internal 6 per cent bonds.

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STANDARD TIME

BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD

MEXICAN POWER CONSTRUCTION GAINS REPORTED

Extensive Development of Electric Plants Shown by Government

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor has issued a statement of the development of hydroelectric power in Mexico which is in part as follows: "Somewhat over two years ago the Secretariat of Industry made public its proposition of stimulating, by every possible means, the development of the hydro-technical industry, which is recognized as the most formidable point of support for industrial progress in all of its ramifications."

"And within a short time, the steps that have been taken in this direction are extraordinarily important, as can readily be judged from the following résumé: "The Agricultural & Electric Power Company of the Conchos River, which has, in the State of Chihuahua, the largest artificial lake in the world, will duplicate its energy production, by means of constructing a second dam below the present one, called 'La Boquilla' (The Tip). The work on the construction of this dam is going ahead very rapidly."

"Furthermore, while duplicating the power that it is now distributing in an extensive zone, giving existence to many companies and industries, this company will irrigate 70,000 hectares (approximately 175,000 acres) of land that is highly propitious for agricultural development, thus contributing to the increase of the country's food supply."

"The Mexican Company of Light and Motor Power, S. A., is adjusting its Tepic plant, situated near that of Necaxa, in order to produce a volume of power almost equal to that of the latter, which is enormous, producing as it does more than 100,000 horsepower."

"This same company is constructing in Tepic, near Coatepec, in the State of Michoacan, a dam that will cover 5000 hectares of land and provide a generating plant with a capacity of 90,000 horsepower, thus giving, moreover, water for the irrigation of 50,000 hectares of land for cultivation."

Works to Cost \$7,500,000
"The works that are being constructed by this company here will have an estimated cost of 15,000,000 pesos (approximately \$7,500,000) while the Government, for its part, will spend several millions in irrigation projects."

"Again, the Hydroelectric Company of Chapala is improving its plants which utilize the falls of the Santiago River, in order to increase their capacity for supplying light, heat and power in the central region of the State of Jalisco."

"Considerable data has been published concerning the works of this class that are being carried out in the State of Sonora, on the Mayo River, destined to transform into a market of richness great stretches of land that are at present useless, lands that will strengthen the agricultural production of the east coast of Mexico."

"Finally, studies of a similar character are being made in the states of Puebla, Veracruz, Sinaloa and others, these states possessing numerous and powerful fluvial precipitations, adequate for the production of energy."

BYZANTINE CONGRESS OPENED IN BELGRADE

Recent Conference in Yugoslavia Widely International

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—The Second Byzantine Congress which recently met in Belgrade has been much more widely international than the First Congress which was held in Bucharest in 1924. Belgrade was chosen as a meeting place because Serbia was within the sphere of Byzantine civilization. Although Slav by race, the Serbs have kept since the seventh century A. D. much of the culture of the Byzantine Empire of which they can, therefore, be considered the most direct descendants. They adopted the religion, the literature and the arts of Byzantium and maintained them even during the Turkish domination which followed the fall of the Serbian Empire in 1389. The Congress was formally opened by King Alexander, who is keenly interested in Byzantine history. All members of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps and a numerous public were present at the opening ceremony. The following countries were represented: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Poland, Rumania, Austria, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Greece. At the first sitting a committee was constituted with various sections, the most important of which are those for Byzantine History, the History of the Byzantine Church and Byzantine Archaeology. At the end of the Congress all the delegates left Belgrade for a tour of the interior of Serbia and especially of Southern Serbia, where many fine monuments of Byzantine civilization still exist.

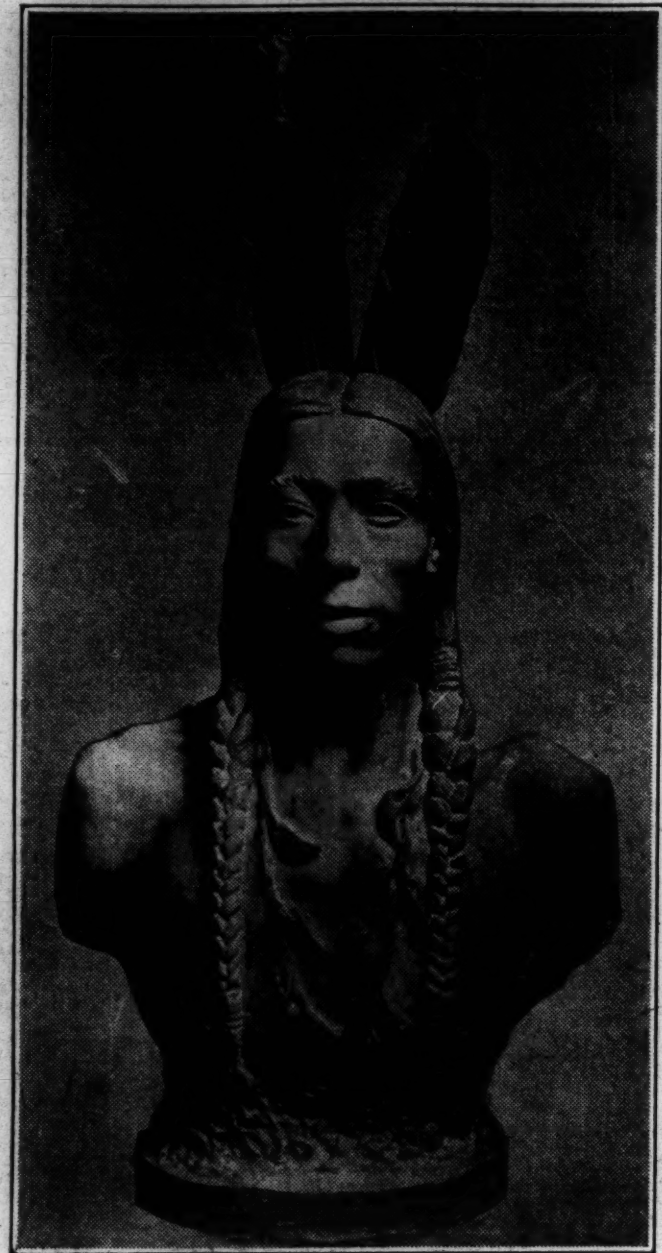
PUNJAB COUNCILORS WANT PROHIBITION

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—In the Punjab Legislative Council, Sardar Narain Singh moved a "token bill" to discuss the excise

policy of the Government, and in his speech urged the Government to reach the goal of their policy, namely total prohibition, without delay, even at the sacrifice of revenue. The motion was supported by a large number of nonofficial members, all of whom urged that the consumption of liquor ought to be brought to zero, to save the people from the drink evil.

After the Excise Minister had given the assurance that he would adopt measures aiming at prohibition, the mover proposed to withdraw the amendment, but leave was refused by the council, and the demand under excise, less 1 rupee, was then put to the House and carried by 37 votes to 24, amidst nonofficial applause.

Molded From Boyhood Memory



Schultz Took Great Pleasure in Making This Bust of His Old Friend, Frank Black Spotted Horse.

Sculptor Wins Recognition With Happiness in Prison

Leavenworth Inmate's Work Placed on Nation's Capitol Grounds and Will Have Place in Kansas City War Memorial

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—Determined that prison walls would not keep him from carrying out his boyhood ambition, John Schultz, for the last seven years an inmate of the Federal prison here, has won recognition

Schultz remembers Frank Black Spotted Horse, a Sioux Indian, whom he had known in his experience as a cattle worker in Montana. This work as well as the others has been done entirely from memory. Schultz works without models.

Look to the Future
Schultz entered the United States penitentiary here, representing the prospect of life behind prison bars. He had taken a human life in Coblenz, Ger., where he was stationed as an interpreter during the war.

After he had been sentenced to 99 years he tried to escape. Recaptured, he received fifteen additional years. President Coolidge cut his sentence to 30 years, which with the 15 years, made his total time 45 years.

"In 1935 I will be eligible for parole," Schultz said recently. "With good behavior, I can be out in 1950. In the meantime I have my work. But it is hard to work without models, relying entirely upon my imagination."

Schultz was put to work in the stone shop, and with a compressed air chisel did some unusual work. This convinced the foreman that Schultz was an ordinary worker. He questioned Schultz, but the war-time convict said he had never done any like work. He had, however, painted some with oils and felt a hankering for mass and line and color. So the stone shop foreman got some common clay from the prison brick plant and gave it to Schultz to try his hand at modeling.

His Childhood Memories
The common clay was shaped by Schultz into a life-size figure. The foreman was impressed with the artistry of Schultz's work and decided that the promising sculptor should have further opportunity to model. By this time Schultz had become recognized by prison authorities and he was intrusted with important stone carving for the penitentiary's exterior.

Schultz is no longer surly. Humbly he forgets that he is a prisoner as he fashions art in his corner of the stone shop which is his studio. At night, of course, there is the close confinement of a prison cell. But Schultz has found a measure of happiness.

This first stone work of Schultz was so admired by a Department of Justice investigator who chanced to be passing through the prison that he took pictures of it and sent them to the department, who ordered it taken to Washington.

CIVIC GROUPS HOLD STRATEGIC POSITON

Can Decide Any Issue, Study at Chicago Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—With a total of more than 1,000,000 members, civic organizations here have enough in the aggregate, "to decide the fate of any issue seeking public support," it was reported in a survey made by the committee on local community research of the University of Chicago, in co-operation with the public

tion as a sculptor. His first piece of stone work called "Truth Conquering Error," now stands before the Department of Justice Building in Washington where as a fountain, it attracts wide attention. Above the main entrance to the prison are the chiseled words, "United States Penitentiary." John Schultz did this work. Some time soon an unusual piece of statuary will take its place as a part of the Kansas City War Memorial. This unit Schultz has dedicated to the war mothers of the United States. Critics have declared it an excellent bit of work. Another of his pieces is a bas-relief showing a figure representing Peace silencing the guns of war. Still another is an Indian head.

JOURNALISTS FORM SOCIETY IN INDIA

BOMBAY, (Special Correspondence)—An association of journalists in Northern India has been formed called the Punjab Journalists Association, with Kallinath Roy, editor of the "Tribune" as president.

The aims of the association will be to promote personal intercourse and co-operation among the journalists by providing facilities for them to meet, discuss and take joint action in all matters concerning their right, duties, and interests and to publish information of service or interest to journalism and to members of the journalistic profession.

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RAILWAYS FORM VITAL FACTOR IN NATION'S WEALTH

Wages of \$3,000,000,000 Paid Out Last Year—Heavy Purchases Made

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—Why railroads of the nation are one of the principal contributors of wealth was explained by W. G. Bealer, first vice-president of the American Railway Association and chairman of the board of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in an address at the annual convention of the purchasers and stores division of the association here.

Purchases of fuel, materials, and supplies by railroads of this country in 1926 amounted to \$1,559,032,331, he said, this amount being greater than any other year with exception of 1923. The railroads distribute nearly \$3,000,000,000 annually in wages "which are largely paid out by railroad employees in purchasing the products of industry," Mr. Bealer continued. Last year the railroads moved the largest tonnage ever handled by them in any 12 months on record.

CHICAGO FLOOD BOARD FORMED

Business Men Organize to Aid Prevention Program Meeting of Mayors

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—A committee of Chicago business men representing more than \$2,000,000,000 in capital investments has been organized here to support the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Convention, called by the mayors of Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans to meet in Chicago, June 2, 3 and 4, when interests of the 27 valley states will work out a flood prevention program to recommend to the Federal Government.

Charles W. Folds, chairman of the executive board of the Isaac Walton League of America, said that letters had gone from headquarters here asking all state groups in the Mississippi valley to send representatives to the conference, as the objective is one of the cardinal motives of the league. He charged that too much indiscriminate draining of land and denuding of forests have made floods possible, and promised the full support of the league to promote conservation.

William H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, announced that railroads have offered a round-trip ticket for price of one and one-third fares. The Chicago Board of Trade is to bring to the city the important grain men of the region.

James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas, wrote that he favors sufficient appropriations by Congress for levees and dikes on the lower Mississippi River and its tributaries but also wants the convention to consider establishing many lakes or reservoirs in the northern part of the valley.

DUTCH ENTER TENTH LABOR CONFERENCE

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The Dutch delegation to attend the Tenth International Labor Conference at Geneva will be preceded by Mr. Willem Nolens.

Other delegates include Dr. Zaaijberg, director-general of the State Department of Labor, while Dr. L. Regout, head of the Mosa Earthenware Works at Maastricht, represents the employers, and E. Kuipers, assistant chairman of the Netherlands Trade Unions Federation, is representative of the labor organizations.

Evening Clothes

—for June Weddings

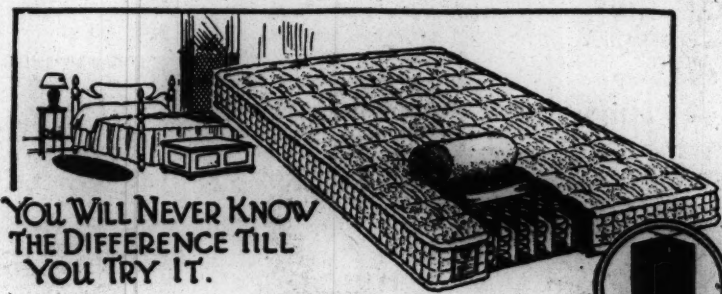
Custom-quality fabrics and tailoring, perfect fitting, designed and built in our Boston rooms, the best ready-to-wear dress clothes the whole world over—

Men's Tuxedo or Dress Coat and Trousers \$75 and \$80

Young Men's Tuxedo and Trousers \$50 and \$55

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Buy Direct From Factory



YOU WILL NEVER KNOW THE DIFFERENCE TILL YOU TRY IT.

AS PICTURED—\$30.00—FACTORY PRICE

This wonderful mattress made of first class cotton felt and the very best inner spring units, strongly stitched and finished with the best workmanship, is creating a sensation everywhere. This very same mattress sells at retail for \$39.50. We offer you the above low price direct from the factory. The Inner Spring mattress is recognized as the finest for sleeping comfort in the world today.

FREIGHT PREPAID FOR A LIMITED TIME

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. References: Church Street Bank or any Bank in Orlando, Fla.

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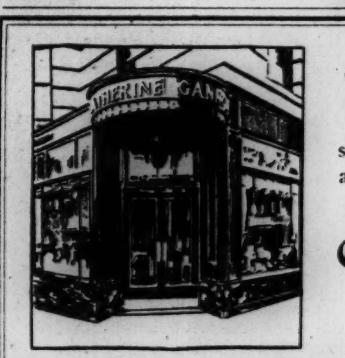
RUBIN MATRESS CO.
P. O. Box 1888, Orlando, Florida.
Gentlemen: Enclosed cashier's check for \$30.00 for which please ship at once the mattress as advertised above. Freight prepaid. This mattress must be as advertised or I shall return immediately at your expense.

Name
Address
City and State
Read our name information

purchased \$2,759,913 cross ties at a cost of \$101,000,000 and that this was an increase of approximately 6,000,000 ties compared with last year but a decrease compared with the two previous years. They bought 3,126,590 barrels of cement in 1926 and 25,421,331 cubic yards of ballast, purchases of both items during the last year having exceeded any previous on record.

NEW TOWERS CHANGING CHICAGO'S SKY LINE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—A changed skyline, with addition of many new tall towers, is to be viewed from little excursion steamers that have again begun to ply between Lincoln Park and the Municipal Pier here. Between the Drake Hotel and North Avenue the grassy park that separates the boulevard from the lake is being reduced to one-half its former width to increase the motor way. The sky blue tower of the American Furniture Mart stands out prominently as it reaches high above the other massive structures in the district. In the background may be seen the incompleting iron work of the Mather Tower in front of the domed heights of the Pure Oil Building, first known as the Jewelers' Building.



Plastics for Sport
If there's one occasion when a comfortable, well-fitting shoe is an essential, it's when you heed the call of sport. A Plastic shoe will provide faultless support for your foot, and its comfort-giving features permit you to play harder with less discomfort. The model above is a tan calf brogue, blucher cut, with gristle rubber sole. A splendid golf or hiking shoe for women.

No. 8343
\$14

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

47 Temple Place Boston

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THAYER McNEIL COMPANY

At the Close of the Day

TO dine... to dance... or simply to enjoy blissful slumber—that is the important question at the end of the day.

When you are in New York, Montreal, Washington or Philadelphia... whether you lean toward a good sleep or a good time—stop at one of these four great hotels.

And then in an atmosphere of gracious hospitality and comfort, settle that important question of a happy end for the day.

The Waldorf-Astoria NEW YORK

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PLEASE MENTION THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FINE CHURCH FURNITURE
Buy Globecraft seating and platform furniture—and see the difference. Your inquiry will help us help you.

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111 PARK PLACE BOSTON, MASS.

Artistic Bobbing—Manicuring
Anna E. Whittemore
Ladies' Hairdresser
Specializing in Marcel and Permanent Waving
Telephone Congress 5394
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REAGAN KIPP & CO.
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS

GENUINE
Orange Blossom
Wedding Rings
A Complete Selection
BOSTON

VISIT this most artistic Tea Room and Sweet Shop, where you are served with the choicest of Food and Confections.

Catherine Gannon
Incorporated
BOYLSTON STREET AT MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON

SOCIAL SERVICE HEAD ELECTED BY UNITARIANS

Prof. R. C. Dexter to Have
Office in Boston—Lay-
men Name Officers

Prof. Robert Cloutman Dexter, professor of social and political science at Skidmore College, Saratoga, N. Y., has accepted the appointment of secretary of the new department of Social Relations of the American Unitarian Association and was introduced at the meeting of the association today in Tremont Temple.

Professor Dexter will have offices in the new Unitarian headquarters building, and will head all of the social service activities of the denomination. This meeting was a leading event of today's Unitarian anniversary program. It was marked also by the recommendation of a committee on survey, submitted by Percy W. Gardner, chairman, that "the course in ministerial preparation shall be built rather about the social sciences than about the topics of dogmatic theology, church history and biblical literature and languages, which have hitherto formed the nucleus of the classical discipline in divinity schools."

Other Officers Elected
Administrative vice-president, the Rev. Louis C. Cornish; Parker E. Marston, secretary; and Henry H. Fuller, treasurer. Upon the retirement of Dr. Eliot from the presidency Sept. 1, the vacancy for the remainder of the year will be filled by the board of directors.

Those elected were: regional vice-presidents—James A. Tutts, Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, Boston, Mass.; Frank H. Hiscok, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. George H. Badger, Orlando, Fla.; Arthur E. Morgan, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Charles A. Lory, Fort Collins, Colo.; Edward T. Williams, Berkeley, Calif.; Murray E. Williams, Montreal.

Directors for three years—the Rev. Dr. U. G. B. Pierce, Washington; Arthur B. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Hilton H. Bailey, Dover, Mass.; Oliver Prescott, New Bedford, Mass.; Curtis W. Reese, Chicago, Ill.

Directors for one year—the Rev. Robert J. Hitehouse, Chicago, Ill., representing churches, colleges and other educational agencies; James C. Duncan, Clinton, Mass., representing the Ministerial Union; Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton, Boston, representing the General Alliance of Unitarian Women; John H. Lathrop, Brooklyn, N. Y., representing social agencies and societies; Isaac Sprague, Wellesley Hills, Mass., representing the Unitarian Laymen's League; Edward F. Fitch, Weymouth, Mass., representing the Young People's Religious Union.

The Ware Lecture, one of the most important features of the anniversary celebration is to be delivered at 8 p. m. in the Arlington Street Church by William Ellery Sweet of Denver, former Governor of Colorado. His subject is "A Valid Chris-

At Boston Playhouses

Wilbur Theater

Wilbur Theater—"Listen, Dearly," music comedy in three acts; book by Harold Atteridge and Gertrude Purcell; music and lyrics by Charles Gilpin. Produced by Charles Gilpin. First time here. The cast:

Cabin Boy.....Jerry Bell
Steward.....Chandler Christ
Daniel Hargrave.....Fred Hillbrand
Colbert Hargrave.....Laurie Lee
Kansas Quinine.....June Day
Jolie.....Josephine Duval
Ethel.....Dorothy Van Nest
Dottie.....Dorothy Van Nest
Sylvia.....Silvia Carol
Miss Sloane.....Violet Del
Beatrice Sloane.....Shirley Vernon
Alice Hargrave.....Charles Howard
Billy Hargrave.....Stanley Ridges
Bernard Vernon.....Bernard Vernon

This is a lively summer musical show, marred at the performance last night only by rough talk by the character assigned to Fred Hillbrand. This talented comedian and dancer can entertain without resort to vulgarity, as the story of this piece is all harmless fun, only a little exercise of the blue pencil is necessary to make "Listen Dearly" a commendable musical farce. There is a great deal of graceful and expert dancing, and some of the ensemble numbers are staged with a freshness of presentation that should go far toward establishing the show in Boston for a run.

George Schiller keeps the audience smiling all the time. He is on the scene, something he has been doing for half a century. There is a ship concert episode that is a variety show in itself, with Shirley Vernon, "Laura Lee," and various other singers and dancers exhibiting their talents. Charles Howard as a comic detective, added much to the evening's sum of amusement, with his confusion of the hero's loss of four teeth and the villain's abandonment of his four children. The music is tuneful and well-kept with the whole tone of this fast-moving show.

B. F. Keith's

The bill at B. F. Keith's this week was opened by the Perettes, aerialists. Roger Williams followed with various vocal imitations. Dave Apollon presents a revue, assisted by Marjorie Lane and Dorothy Charles, in a variety of dance steps, and a string orchestra of seven Philpotts. Ethel Sinclair and Marge Lohmar offer a comedy dialogue. Bogann's Comedians are back in "Fun in a Bakeshop," lively tumbling from start to finish. Miss Eva Clark appears with Dan Casar, in a song cycle that is much appreciated. Roger Imhof, with Marcelle Coreene and company, returns again with a familiar comedy skit, which provoked hearty laughter. Cecil Cunningham, with Bobby Simonds at the piano, offers a number of impressions, and special song numbers. The Paul Brothers, in a high-percentage, round out the show.

VACUUM CLEANER PATS EXTRA
CLEVELAND, May 24.—Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Heads Laymen's League

Laymen's Treasurer

Holds Two Posts

Women's City Club

Holds Floral Show

"Picture" Class Provides New

Feature—Table Decoration

Links Economy and Art

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Providence Man Re-elected by Unitarian

Council.

Francis W. Gardner, Attorney of

Providence Man Elected by National

Council.

Kenneth McDougall

Wellesley Hills Man Secretary and Vice-

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GOV. SPAULDING WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE B. & M.

New Hampshire Executive
Announces Policy With
Regard to Inquiry

CONCORD, N. H., May 24 (Special)—New Hampshire's policy with regard to the Boston & Maine Railroad will be one of co-operation, notwithstanding the action of the recent Legislature in demanding an investigation of the railroad, according to a statement by Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding.

The Governor said that President Hannauer and Chairman Loring of the railroad told him they wish to co-operate with the State and the Governor proposed to accept their statements as 100 per cent sincere until he learns otherwise.

"There will be all the investigation that is necessary," the Governor says, "but I do not propose to spend money for investigation if we can get the information without expense."

The Legislature voted \$15,000 for investigation of the Boston & Maine. The Governor attributes the animosity against the Boston & Maine to the fact that the railroad had to curtail its service in order to get back on a paying basis.

The Governor said a delegation of citizens came to Concord the other day to protest to the Government against the discontinuance of a certain train. The train ran at the time when the protestants could have ridden on it to come to Concord. But instead of that, they all came by automobile. The Governor believes a dual system of transportation is too expensive.

The lawsuit of the State against the railroad for violation of the statute governing repair work is still in court.

PEDESTRIANS MUST HEED YELLOW LIGHT

Lynn Police to Enforce Auto-
matic Traffic Signals

LYNN, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Pedestrians who fail to heed the "yellow" light at street intersections, where the automatic three-light traffic signals are installed in this city, will be subject to a fine of \$5 next Thursday according to instructions given out today by Capt. Wilson H. Thorne, Lynn police official in charge of traffic.

Three-light traffic lights have been installed in Lynn at all busy intersections. The order made public by the police points out that the traffic lights have been installed to protect the public, and that it is a civic duty of the pedestrian to co-operate.

Captain Thorne has warned the public that plain clothes patrolmen will be stationed at the various intersections, where automatic lights are in operation to enforce the regulations, for the benefit of both motorists and pedestrians.

Marketing Institute Plans to Help Farm Co-operatives

Leaders, Directors and Managers of New England
Associations to Gather at Connecticut Col-
lege of Agriculture on Aug. 16

STORRS, Conn., May 24 (P)—A four-day marketing institute and conference for leaders, directors and managers of New England farmers' co-operative associations will be held at Connecticut Agricultural College beginning Aug. 16, next, according to an announcement made here today.

Planned for the purpose of giving those closely associated with farmers' co-operatives a thorough course in the fundamentals and practice of sound co-operative marketing, as well as to provide opportunity for interchange of ideas and experiences, the institute, it is believed, will be the first of its kind ever conducted within New England, and the only regional marketing institute ever held in the northeastern United States.

Attract Young Farmers
Realizing that those charged with the responsibility of conducting farmers' co-operatives must in time shift their burdens to others, a special effort will be made to attract young farmers of ability to the institute; men who in the future will be the leaders in co-operative marketing, the promoters set forth.

The institute will be conducted through the combined efforts of the Connecticut Agricultural College, the bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the various co-operative marketing associations operating in Connecticut.

Outstanding marketing experts and economists are already preparing the program for the institute, it is announced. These men include Clifford E. Hough of Washington, Conn., general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association; S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., president of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; and F. O. Miner of New Britain, Conn., manager of the Connecticut Poultry Producers' Association, all of whom represent the co-operative associations of Connecticut.

Others identified with the conference are Prof. Irving G. Davis, head of the agricultural economics department in the Connecticut Agricultural College, and A. W. McKay, specialist in co-operative marketing, representing the United States Department of Agriculture. These five men make up the committee having general supervision of the institute.

Move Commenced
"I want to commend the move to hold this marketing institute, which will render a great service to New England," declared Harry R. Lewis of Davisville, R. I., chairman of the agricultural council of the New England Council and Commissioner of Agriculture for Rhode Island.

All phases of co-operative marketing will be considered, both in formal addresses and group discus-

Evergreens Come Into Greater Use

Their Landscaping Possibilities,
Even on Narrow Lawns,
Are Being Discovered

Perhaps it is because the profuse use of small evergreens, either formally conical or clipped to picturesque shapes about modern houses adds to the house itself a touch of mystery, that their use is increasingly found today. Trees, set against the cool tan or faint pink of stucco, or the silvery grey of shingled cottage houses make it seem that the house has become indefinitely sequestered, even though it be but a stonethrow from the sidewalk and a busy, paved street. They seem to make the activities of the house a trifle more remote, to add a tinge of

the garden of little trees supplies seclusion.



PICTURESQUE USE OF EVERGREENS AROUND AN ESTATE IN WABAN, MASS.

that privacy which has been a part of the tradition of old European gardens, and therefore doubly sought in these days when the modern pattern of affairs seems more and more to demand seclusion.

On the other hand, the use of evergreens, often as intervention in the small space between the lawn and outer walls of the house, is a pleasant background of semi-solennity to the more frivolous fringes of spring flower gardens and, later, the strong colors of summer perennials. They soften the contact of narrow, walk-bordered gardens with the walls of the house, and bridge the distance gracefully, lending the blue-green of their ancient beauty as a pleasant word of landscaping introduction.

nominating committee, reported the other nominees, who were elected and installed, as follows: Marian E. Rice, Jamaica Plain, secretary; Marjorie M. Winthrop, associate secretary; Charles G. Hansen, East Boston, treasurer; James A. Hain, East Boston, auditor; C. Robert Fraser, ex-officio; the Rev. Willard C. Pringle, Dorchester, counselor; James W. Noel, Revere, extension; Mildred Dodge, Hyde Park, prayer meeting; Karl F. Treen, Dorchester, publicity; Marion J. Pullen, Brookline, alumni; Elizabeth E. MacCartney, Dorchester, music; Pansy E. Lankin, South Boston, social; Miss Christina E. MacAskill, Roxbury, Junior; Constance Cole, Winthrop, associate junior; James O. Lawrence, South Boston, intermediate; Lillian E. Nelson, Winthrop, associate; Elina M. Pearson, Brighton, C. E. world representative, and Jennie G. Campbell, Malden, secretary.

C. Robert Fraser, retiring president, was the recipient of a gold watch chain and knife, the gift of his board of officers, presentation being made by Harold M. Brown, former president of the association.

A general conference on Christian Endeavor methods was conducted in conjunction with the annual business and installation, the several hundred endeavorers who attended receiving instruction under the leadership of Miss Martha N. Brooks of Gloucester, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Dorchester Temple Baptist Society orchestra, Ralph H. Ruhl, pianist, leader, and Miss Amy Clark, pianist, furnished the musical program at the banquet early in the evening.

CHAPTER TO BE HOST TO STATE MEETING

Martha Washington Chapter,
Daughters of the Revolution, will
be hostess for the state society at
the Hotel Vendome tomorrow after-
noon. A part of the business meet-
ing will be the report of the recent
convention of the national society
held at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the state
regent, Mrs. Adelbert Fernald. The
program includes an address by the
Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, on "Does
America Need Friends?" and of so-
prano solos by Miss Hope Gregory,
accompanied by Miss G. M. Bland-
ford.

Mrs. Fernald and Miss Emma Downing, Coolidge, state historians, were guests of the Lucia Knox Chapter at its birthday supper at "the House by the Side of the Road," by the Old North Church, Salem Street, last Saturday evening. Mrs. Fernald told of the recent national convention, and Miss Coolidge gave bits of history of the Dawes, Warren and Coolidge families of Revolutionary days.

TILTON TO RECEIVE DARTMOUTH PLAQUE

TILTON, N. H., May 24 (Special)—The Dartmouth plaque awarded annually to the secondary school whose delegation in the Dartmouth freshman class obtains the highest academic ranking, will be presented tomorrow afternoon to Tilton School by Prof. E. Gordon Bill, dean of freshmen at Dartmouth.

Members of the Tilton delegation are Albert McFarlane Hayes of Schenectady, N. Y., and Dorrance Earl Sands and William Frederick Sink, both of Central Aquirre, Porto Rico. The combined grades of the three boys were within one-tenth of a point of the highest rating ever obtained by a freshman delegation. The plaque will be given at a special assembly of the Tilton student body and will be received by George L. Plimpton, headmaster.

FINAL MASONIC CONCERTS

The closing Saturday night concert at the Boston Square and Compass Club will be given Saturday and will be open to women. The Terhune Opera Company will present the opera, "The Gallant Soldier," adapted from George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man." Preceding the opera a group of songs will be heard.

BAPTISTS TO HEAR DR. MASSEE

The Rev. Dr. Jasper C. Massee of Tremont Temple is to address what is expected to be the largest gathering of Baptists ever held in the United States at Chicago on June 5, in connection with the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention to be held in Chicago from June 11 to June 15.

ENDEAVORERS INSTALL STAFF

A. A. Sherwood, President
of Boston Union—Watch
Given Retiring Head

Officers of Boston Christian Endeavor Union for the ensuing year were installed last evening at Scotch Presbyterian Church, Tremont and West Brookline Streets. The Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood, Salem, and uncle to Alton A. Sherwood, Roxbury, the president-elect, officiated. Miss Ethel G. Howard, Winthrop, secretary since 1926, and Miss Agatha Richards, Dorchester, junior work director for several years, were installed as associate presidents.

Carl H. Green, chairman of the

BOSTON LIBRARIANS ON A L. A. PROGRAM

Toronto Expects 1800 Visitors
at Third Canadian Meeting

Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches, Boston Public Library, Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library, and Frederick W. Faxon of the P. W. Faxon Company, Boston, will speak on the program at the forty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association to be held in Toronto, June 20-27. This will be the third meeting in Canada, since the founding of the Association in 1876. George H. Locke, president of the A. L. A. and chief librarian of the Toronto Pub-

lic Library, is expected to receive 1800 librarians from various parts of the United States and Canada. Charles J. Finger for "Tales from Silver Lands," and in 1926 to Arthur Bowie Chisman for his "Shen of the Sea."

The winner of the John Newbery Medal, awarded to the author who is judged to have made the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children during the past year, will be announced. Hendrik Van Loon's "Story of Mankind" received the first award of the Newbery Medal in 1923. In 1923 Hugh Lofting, author of "The Voyage of the Dainty," won the honor. In 1924 the medal was awarded to Charles Boardman Hawes for his adventure tale, "The Dark Frigate"; in 1925 the medal was awarded to Charles J. Finger for "Tales from Silver Lands," and in 1926 to Arthur Bowie Chisman for his "Shen of the Sea."

TRAFFIC IS STUDIED IN MINIATURE BY SPRINGFIELD BOARD

Tiny Motor Vehicles and Toy
Trolley Cars Used to Demon-
strate Control Plans

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Tiny little automobiles, miniature trees, toy trolley cars and doll-like buildings make up a fascinating combination over which the sage heads of the Springfield Planning Board may be seen bowed most any time nowadays.

The little autos and trolleys run their paces in a seemingly endless maze—but all for a good purpose. They are demonstrating how rotary traffic control would work out under actual conditions.

George C. Gardner, chairman of the Springfield Planning Board, says the idea of demonstrating the control system with toys is original to this city. Gilles Blaque, a delegate from the board, gained many new ideas at the recent national planning conference in Washington and on his return gave out "the idea over," to his fellow officials.

So the idea of toys was chanced upon. In studying rotary traffic control at a given street intersection the idea of demonstrating the control system with toys is original to this city. Gilles Blaque, a delegate from the board, gained many new ideas at the recent national planning conference in Washington and on his return gave out "the idea over," to his fellow officials.

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SECRETARY WILBUR ENDS NEWPORT VISIT

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24 (P)—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, who has been in Newport in connection with the fleet, left for Quincy, Mass., today by the airplane carrier Lexington. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, president of the Naval War College.

CITY SAYS \$1000 A MONTH

Haverhill, Mass., May 24 (Special)—Mayor Fred D. McGregory, last year advocated the letting out by contract the collection of the refuse of the city, which plan was adopted by the City Council on May 1, 1926. Mayor's recommendation, stated that the city in the first four months this year had made a saving of \$145.52, or more than \$1000 a month.

COUNCIL LOOKS INTO BUS LINE

Wants to Know If "El" Is
Charging 25-Cent Fare
From Coolidge Corner

Boston City Council directed its committee on jitneys to investigate and report next week if the Boston Elevated Railway Company is operating the line of public buses, which 25 cent fares are charged from Coolidge Corner, Brookline, to Washington and Water Street, Boston, and if the road is operating the line, under what authority.

Robert G. Wilson, councilman from Dorchester, at the council meeting yesterday, insisted that were the Elevated to be allowed to continue to operate a 25-cent bus line this would be the entering wedge toward a 20-cent fare later from Dorchester when the Rapid Transit Shawmut branch line is placed in operation.

The council at its next meeting is to consider the report of the jitney committee favoring the enactment of an ordinance permitting the Elevated to carry 25 per cent more passengers than can be accommodated with seats for short distances and in the rush hours of the day. The vote in the committee was four for the proposition to three against.

In West Newton Street, along the Mechanics Building side, is free and no fee may be charged by any one, the Board of Street Commissioners reported yesterday in accordance to a request of an order introduced by Frederick E. Dowling, councilman from Ward 21, who said that he had refused to pay a civilian for the privilege when he parked his car there some weeks ago.

The report of the street commissioners yesterday meeting to the board voted on April 17, 1922, on an order that part of "West Newton Street, abutting the property of Mechanics Building, for an average distance of 100 feet, southwesterly of the Boston & Albany Railroad yard, be established as a parking space for automobiles, the parking of vehicles to be under the control and direction of William T. Kenney." This order, which was passed on May 3, 1923, but rescinded on Feb. 4, 1925.

MAINE BUSINESS WOMEN CONVENTION

Governor and Mrs. Brewster
Guests at Reception Held
at Skowhegan

SKOWHEGAN, Me., May 24 (P)—The sixth annual convention of the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs opened its second session today in Odd Fellows Hall here. Registration and round tables formed the forenoon program yesterday and the reports of state officers were presented in the afternoon.

A reception to the convention guests was held last night in the Masonic club rooms with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, Mrs. Brewster and other officers of the federation and of the Skowhegan club receiving the convention banquet which followed was attended by 325 guests.

Charters were presented to the Madison, Old Orchard, Wilton and Caribou clubs. Miss Mary Arlette Penney of Portland, a mascot doll, "Miss Maine," was presented to Miss Margaret M. Chase, president of the federation, by Miss Hazel Fernald of Belfast.

The following nominations of officers were announced: President, Mrs. Ellen Libby Eastman, Sanford; vice-presidents, Ernestine Davis, Houlton, and Emily W. Stevens, Portland; recording secretary, Theresa C. Caldwell, Bangor; correspondence secretary, Thelma Lord, Sanford; treasurer, Grace E. Fitz, Lewiston; directors, Kathleen Snow, Rockland; Mrs. Wilhelmina Chadbourne, Sanford; Mrs. Gertrude C. Calkins, Bangor; Mrs. Mabel Wilton; Mrs. Martha Hoffman, Old Orchard; Blanche Wilbur, Madison.

The "homemade" flag will be sent in due time to Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh of Detroit, mother of the aviator.

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Married women teachers and secret societies in high schools, both were banned by the Somerville School Committee last night. In the future the marriage of a woman who is a regular teacher will automatically be her resignation from the school service, the committee decided. This rule does not apply to substitute teachers, who may or may not be married.

The committee went on record also that it "disapproves the existence of, and the further holding of, any secret society in the Somerville high school."

STATE ELECTION LAWS COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

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The tests, which were held on Woodward Avenue, off Hancock Street, began at 9 o'clock this morning and were scheduled to last until darkness.

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE COMPANY DEFERS DIVIDEND

Converse Rubber Shoe Company deferred action on the quarterly dividend for the period ending March 31, 1927, due at this time.

Rotarians Help Boy Students Who Put Goal of Service First

Boston Club Careful in Selecting Those to Whom Aid
Is Extended—Scholarship and Leadership
Considered—Boys Show Appreciation

Among the agencies catering to the needs of boys in Boston is the Rotary Club whose boys' work committee has aided more than 150 boys to gain a high school and college education during the last 10 years.

This committee of the Rotary Club is now one of the most active divisions of the local organization and has been aided during the past two years by Fred W. Rust. This year, the committee is hoping to aid about 50 boys to a higher education.

"Almost from the beginning, the work with boys appealed to the members of Rotary International and the local club's work is not considered efficient unless some definite line of work is not only planned but carried out," stated Mr. Rust, recently. "In connection with the boys' work, it was recommended almost from the start that the individual Rotary Clubs should not carry on permanently work for boys that should be taken care of by the community, but that the Rotary Clubs should start things and put them in such shape that the community could carry on."

Subscribe \$10,000 A Year.

"Ten years ago a committee of the Boston club was appointed to survey our local field and to recommend some form of boys' work that would be constructive and that would be useful through the years. We decided to help to keep in school and college, the boys who would be compelled to drop out before they had finished their course. During the 10 years, \$60,000 has been raised for this purpose and 150 boys have been helped. At the present time, 95 per cent of our members are subscribing approximately \$10,000 a year or 10 cents a day membership fee. Fifty boys are being helped this year.

"In case of boys in the high and grammar schools, the average assistance rendered is \$5 per week per boy and this money is given outright. It is suggested to the boy that the club hopes that eventually he will

MAIRLEHEAD WOMEN MAKE FRENCH FLAG TO HONOR LINDBERGH

"Homemade" Emblem Flies
Beneath Stars and Stripes
Over the Town Hall

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When news of the successful flight between New York and Paris was received in the ancient North Shore town a search was made for a French flag without success.

The town, once again, the women of Marblehead were equal to the emergency and with the enterprise of a Betsy Ross two well-known residents of the town started to make a replica of the French national emblem. Plans were drawn in order that the flag should be exact in its proportions and in the small hours of Sunday morning it was completed.

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BETTER HOMES, BETTER CITIZENS APPEAL MADE

Parent-Teacher Group Is
Told That the Home Is
More Vital Than All

By a Staff Correspondent

OAKLAND, Calif., May 24.—The home is a much greater influence upon human development than the schools since the first five years of childhood are more important in character formation than any others, Will C. Wood, state banking commissioner and former state superintendent of public instruction, told delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"If we would have better citizens in America, we must have better homes," he said. "Try as we may to find a substitute for the home in the training of citizens, we are doomed to failure. The basis of American citizenship is the American home and it must remain so."

"Citizenship is character," "Do not assume that I am challenging school programs for training better citizens. I approve most heartily the stress that is being laid upon citizenship by the educational institutions of our country. I am only pointing out that all subsequent training for citizenship depends upon the kind of training given by the home."

"Citizenship is character functioning in civic affairs. Character consists very largely of habits and life attitudes, most of which are determined during pre-school years. The first five years of a child's life have seemed to many of us unproductive and fallow. As a matter of fact they are the most important years in the entire life span. During these years the child learns most fundamental things and gets more fundamental training than he will get in all later years even though he live to be a centenarian."

Credit Built on Acts

In banking, we lend money on credit. In order to obtain a loan, one must build up his credit.

"If the general course of life justifies trusting the man, he is trusted. Credit is built up by innumerable little acts, many of which may seem unimportant at the moment. Little by little one builds his credit standing. So it is with character."

"Connections of thought are being made, attitudes are being developed. It will take the golden years when good citizens can be made. It all depends upon how much we know about child training and how willing we are to apply what we know."

"With this conception of the importance of early training for citizenship in view, we realize the need for better training for the most responsible work there is—the work of training little children. In California we have attempted to help parents meet their responsibilities through parent-teacher organizations and through parent education courses."

First Need Is Better Parents

"By such means we hope to bring to parents the fundamentals of character training, so that they may take better advantage of those precious five years. We are convinced that to have better citizens, we must first have better parents."

Safety education was the subject of a report to the convention by Dr. Albert B. Meredith, commissioner of education in Connecticut.

"Thus far little has been done in safety education in high schools, primarily because little specific material has been made available," he said. "The secondary school presents a wide and alluring field, since safety here may lose something of its negative aspect and kind of approach with its series of don'ts, and rather emphasize a positive and constructive program of purposeful activity. The ethical aspects of safety education broadly conceived, make a strong appeal."

FASCIST FEDERATION ACCEPTS WAGE CUT

ROME, May 24 (AP).—An 18 per cent wage reduction applicable in gradual stages between June 1 and May 21, 1928, has been accepted by the Fascist Federation of Land, Transportation and Internal Navigation Workers in behalf of its membership.

During June wages will be cut 4 1/2 per cent; during July 1 per cent, and in each of the subsequent months, 1 1/2 per cent. Transportation rates will be cut by approximately the same amount. The wage reduction is in line with the fundamental system of the Fascist-Syndicalist state, as outlined in the new charter of labor, namely voluntary co-operation between capital and labor.

ONTARIO PREPARED FOR NEW LIQUOR PROCEDURE

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—Preparations are now well under way for bringing into effect the new Ontario Liquor Control

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Act. Temperance people throughout the Province are lamenting the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act and looking forward with much apprehension to what conditions will be under the new legislation.

Liquor permits at present are on sale at seven points in Toronto and other points throughout the Province. The board has decided for the present not to issue permits to tourists or temporary residents. They will have to wait until the stores are in actual operation, and as soon as the stores are operating the seven places for permit issuing will be discontinued. Some eight locations have been arranged for liquor stores in Toronto.

There has been a steady demand for jobs under the Control Board and according to an authoritative source the salary for the keeper of a store will be rated in proportion to the business done. It is probable that \$3000 will be the maximum while it may be as low as \$1500 in small places.

MOTOR TRAFFIC LESSONS DRINK

British Automobile Trade
Is Now Making Remark-
able Progress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The social significance of the motorcar has been the subject of countless editorials, but sometimes the news columns give even more interesting sidelights on this interesting problem. In England, where the motorcar is now making swift progress after long lagging behind, the growth of motor traffic is a difficult matter for the authorities to cope with, because of the narrow, twisting roads, and the great difficulty in providing adequate parking and turning spaces in old settled communities.

The old coaching inns of England suffered a great decline with the coming of the railways, and were forced to subsist on a much reduced local custom. The popularity of the bicycle saved many of them, and the motorcar seemed well calculated to



The "Business End" of a Modern Diesel Pushboat on the "Western River"

restore them to their one-time prosperity, but the motorizing class demands facilities which are said by observers to make the old-style innkeeper restless. A writer in the Manchester Guardian recently commented interestingly on two phases of changed country conditions, mainly due to the increased use of cars, in the following words:

"There have probably been more picnics this Easter than in any Easter for many years. The continued streak of fine weather gave confidence, and the big increase in the population with motorcars meant new opportunities. Along the south country roads at suitable pleasant places were countless small parties picnicking. It is noticeable that people are becoming much more considerate than they used to be, both in the clearing away of the debris of their feasts and in the parking of their cars out of the roadway."

"The new roadhouses that have sprung up to cater for the new motorcar public are increasing quickly, and the hotels and inns on the great roads that used to have a monopoly in villages and small towns are now finding that they have to make efforts to hold their business. A great many motorists who are not teetotalers never touch alcohol until they have finished their driving, and the licensed house has to appeal to this class entirely by food and comfort. This is not relaxed by the old type of innkeeper."

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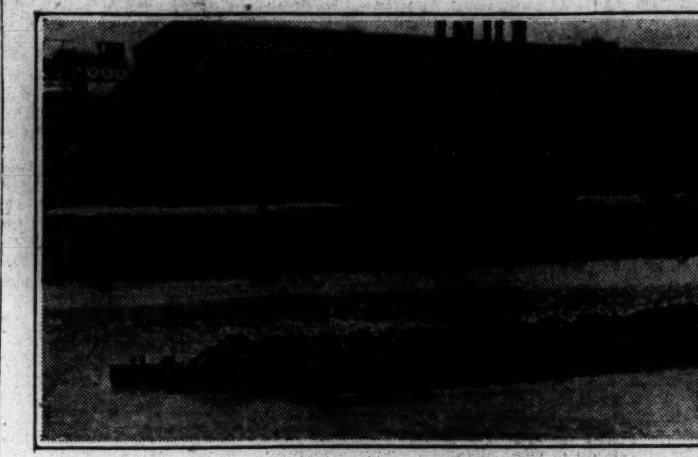
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TORONTO

Diesel-Driven Ships Reviving Traffic on the Western Rivers

Modern Successor to Picturesque Natchez and Robert
E. Lee, a Square-Nosed Efficient Monster
Pushing a Barge Train

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

THE Diesel engine, and with it the Diesel-driven ship, has already arrived on the high seas, as witness America's fine fleet of converted Shipping Board freighters. In a short time this marvel of the pre-



This Diesel-Driven Ship, Typical of Many Now in Operation on the Mississippi River, Is a Pushboat, Handling Often as Many as Six Barges With 1000 Tons of Coal, Each Barge Tied Rigidly to Its Neighbor.

ent day may revolutionize traffic on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, bringing back some of its former glories.

The river packets in their zenith were passenger boats. Then the railroads came along and these disappeared until today the sole survivors are a few side-wheelers. The rest of the relatively small traffic on the rivers consists today largely of coal barges and a certain amount of ordinary freight.

The bulk of the traffic which can be handled by water is taken by the railroads paralleling the rivers, but the railroads are loaded with freight,

and in short, they were arteries of communication.

Furthermore, during this time the navigators had gradually developed ship types different from those found anywhere else in the world—ships with far-famed names, the Mississippi steamboats, Natchez, Robert E. Lee and a score of others.

The Modern "Pushboat"

The 1927 descendant of the Robert E. Lee is, in all conscience, an ugly looking monster of steel. The old Mississippi steamboats always had a definite appeal to the aesthetic eye. The up-to-the-minute "pushboat," handling six barges with nearly 1000 tons of coal, each barge tied rigidly to the neighbor and to the pushboat, is a box-shaped structure with practically no curves in her hull. The deckhouse is another box and above this again is a second box—the wheelhouse, containing nothing more romantic than street car controllers to electric steering and propelling motors below. Gone are the tall stately stacks with their serrated bell-mouthed tops. Their place has been taken by two tall thin pipes, exhausts from clean, neat, economical Diesel engines situated down on the deck where the old boilers used to be.

The railroads which parallel the rivers take care of all the fast freight and passenger requirements. This is logical. But there is a vast amount of non-perishable freight always to be carried up from New Orleans and down from Pittsburgh. This freight—bulk freight—can be carried more conveniently in barges than in individual packet boats and hence the rivers today have become vast barge canals for the carriage of bulk freight. The modern river automobile has been evolved to deal with this type of traffic, barge traffic being the water analogy of freight train traffic. It is a very good analogy, too, when one considers that the number of barges in a "tow" or "train" can be varied to suit the cargo available, just as with a freight train.

Western Rivers of the Old World

If you go to the picturesque low countries of Europe—Holland, Belgium and parts of Germany—you will find hundreds of miles of attractive waterways where practically nothing but barge transportation of coal, coke, gasoline and iron ore is carried out. These waterways are the western rivers of the Old World.

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"CRAFTSMEN IN KEEPING THINGS NEW"

but their problems are simpler because they have neither severe extremes of weather nor alterations in depth or width of navigable channel (the depths of water and the channel courses of the Mississippi between St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., are frequently not over 6 ft. in depth). Hence smart little towboats can pull barges along at the end of a tow rope.

On American rivers, however, conditions are such that the two must be rigid from end to end, otherwise barges would go swinging off in a swift current of the tiny twists and turns of the river. Furthermore, in addition to being fastened rigidly to one another they must be rigidly attached to the towboat. This latter, in order to have complete control of its "train," as a locomotive has

control of its freight cars, must be at the rear end and push its barges. So the towboat, in western river parlance, is a "pushboat."

While it would be idle to pretend that the Diesel engine has brought the pushboat into existence, it is submitted that it is revolutionizing pushboat design. It is increasing the number of pushboats built and making cheap transportation of bulk freight on the rivers not only a possibility but a definite realization.

Shippers are beginning to realize that the Diesel engine has opened up a new vista of possibilities for them. The Government is doing pioneer work in fostering the development of further traffic on the rivers by the service it maintains through the Inland Waterways Corporation. When, too, one hears of Pittsburgh coal shippers preferring to use a Diesel towboat to push their coal barges, one can have no further doubts as to the future of this type of propulsion.

RESORT TRAVELERS TO GO BY AIRPLANE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24.—Airplane commuting from the congested city to a summer home on the wooded shores of Lake Michigan, is now a regular schedule carrying passengers from Chicago to this summer resort for golf, riding, swimming and other diversions. The trip is scheduled to take 45 minutes by airplane as compared to three hours by automobile.

COUNT BETHLEN TO SEE WARSAW

WARSAW (Special Correspondence).—The Hungarian Premier, Count Bethlen, is coming shortly on a visit to Warsaw, and it is hoped that, on the occasion of this visit, a similar treaty will be concluded to that which was arranged with Italy during his last visit to Rome.

Miss Puritan
says:
I'll do your washing and ironing for a dollar or so a week.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WOMEN EXPECT STIFF FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE BILL

Press Opposition Gives
Warning of Need to Support
Premier in Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The Government has announced that it intends to introduce a bill next session enfranchising women on the same terms as

chased women 2,000,000 are over 30, and of the 3,000,000 under 30, many must be nearer 29 than 31.

Most of the leading papers in Britain lent themselves to this banner, although with an attempt at dignity, while some of the lesser papers vied with each other in less dignified polemics.

Intensive Campaign Started

In the meantime, the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee, sweeping along with it, has instituted indoor and outdoor, street corner and park meetings in a steady stream. This is a sign that women are again feeling deeply and keenly the continuation of their political inferiority and are again prepared to sacrifice their leisure to remove

NORWAY ARRANGES TREATY WITH CHILE

OSLO (Special Correspondence).—Norway has recently signed a commercial and navigation treaty with Chile. The treaty is based on the most-favored nation clause which applies to commercial facilities of every kind, and to special concessions relative to harbor and lighting dues and other shipping charges. The main commodities shipped by Norway to Chile are explosives, newsprint, wrapping and other paper, carbide of calcium, canned fish and kelp and cement.

A treaty of friendship, trade and navigation has also been entered into with Siam. The treaty provides for customs autonomy in Siam and the extraterritorial rights for Norwegian subjects there.

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Fancy R. I. Chickens
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DON'T MISS IT
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141 Mathewson Street
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Special
Wednesday and Thursday
SALE!
Smart Frocks
39.50
Designed to sell up to 59.50
Rare Values Each of Them
Figured Crepe—Georgette
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ALL SALES FINAL
NONE C. O. D.
Daintiest of Lingerie and Sheerest of Hosiery—is to be found at the GRAY SHOP.
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Of Interest to Brides-to-Be

Save One-Half or More on Wedding Invitations and Announcements
by having them done in "Reliefagraph" instead of Plate-Engraved. All the charm and attractiveness of the delicate shaded lettering is preserved. A special price is being quoted "for the June Weddings."
100 Wedding Invitations or Announcements complete with Double Envelopes on Crane's Kid Finished Stock. Specially priced per hundred, \$15.
STATIONERY STORE, STREET FLOOR

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I. STATION WJAR

Collie Is Rewarded for Beach Service

"Buck" Keeps Children Safe
While They Play in Water
—Has Rescued Four

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence).

—Buck, a beautiful Scotch collie, who alone and unassisted, has made a habit of patrolling the beach at Sea View on the Sound in the north part of this city, and has rescued at least four children from the water, was recently decorated for bravery by the King County Humane Society. The badge of honor consisted of a new collar and license, fastened on by L. D. Goodrich, police representative of the Humane Society.

For many years, according to Mr. Goodrich, Buck has lived in the vicinity of this beach, sometimes being cared for by one family and sometimes by another, and at other periods living alone in an abandoned shack. All the residents of the beach and vicinity know the dog and he never wants for anything. Each summer, when the bathing season opens he is found at the beach daily patrolling the sands. He doesn't wait for a call for help, but whenever his keen sight detects a child getting into deep water, he swims out to him and if the child is in trouble grabs him and carries him to safety.

"Of course we don't know just how many children the dog has actually saved from the deep waters, but we have evidence that he has saved at least two, and rescued from trouble at least two others," said Mr. Goodrich. "One thing he has accomplished lies in the fact that when mothers see him on the beach they are reassured and allow their little ones to play in the water without worry."

At present Buck is claimed by Margaret Hensel, the 14-year-old daughter of O. G. Hensel, a storekeeper in that district.

MANITOBA SELLS ELEVATORS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—The Manitoban Government has now disposed of all the grain elevators which it owned and operated in various parts of the province. The remaining 19 have just been sold to Wiley Low & Co. of Winnipeg, for \$53,000 cash. These elevators have a total storage capacity of 270,000 bushels.

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Picnic
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and the like.
Here, too, are the home needs that make staying at home so appealing to many—things such as—
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Dependable qualities and the usual attractive Shepard prices.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Design and Color in the Crafts

IN THE Fine Arts Building in Chicago may be found treasures among which one might wander for days in delightful and profitable ramblings. The visit upon this particular afternoon was to a little shop in the corner of one of the many corridors, a shop shared by three women who have achieved, separately and together, a marked success as designers, illustrators, interior decorators, and craftsmen. These women, Miss Hazel Frazee, Mrs. Lydia Haddon, and Miss Mary E. Hipple, work together on large assignments, or alone on smaller ones. The visitor was fortunate in finding Miss Hipple at home in the little studio, and not too busy for a few moments' cozy chat.

About the shop were many articles which intrigued the observant visitor. There was a large wall rug, in Java-ese mood, done in soft greens and blues upon a linen-and-wool mixed fabric.

Batik in the Old Tradition
"I see you are still doing batik," began the interviewer.
"And why not?" she replied. "Just because it is being commercialized. There so many good things, I see no reason to discontinue that which, if honestly applied, is true art. The basic necessity of any craft—let me emphasize this point to you as I do to my students, both here and at the Art Institute—the enduring necessity in all art is good design, well-executed, and good color. Not artistic pigments merely are requisite, but legitimate and pleasing color contrasts and combinations. Too much of the so-called arts and crafts work now on the market is carelessly conceived, hastily executed, and often it violates basic laws of design, and is entirely lacking in color harmony."

"You are referring now to the popular batik work?"
"The observation applies to the entire field of textile decoration. All batik work, to be true to the type which I insist upon doing, and which I require of my pupils, should be executed with the original Javanese tool, the tjanting (pronounced 'chanting'). These little tools I have made to order and not only use them myself but also sell them to artists and craftsmen. Notice the difference in the size of the spouts in these two."

The tools examined were made of little copper receptacles mounted upon bamboo handles, having long slender spouts through which the tracing wax is poured. More delicate tracings are made with a tjanting whose spout seems no larger than a number 10 needle.

"This, of course, is a much slower process than the brush or spatter work which is becoming common," continued Miss Hipple. "Therefore, those who do this work must appeal to the person who appreciates art and realizes in some measure, the value of time and labor spent in its achievement, and who can afford to pay for this type of work."

Here were brought forth from the capacious drawer of the old black

walnut highboy in one corner, scarfs, shawls, table scarfs, and wall hangings which have been on exhibit at various times and places.
A woolen shawl, shown in the illustration, about 40 inches square, was painted in Batik style with Oriental design of red and white upon a rich black background, and finished with a hand-knotted self fringe upon a narrow hem, separated from the main body of the shawl by catch-stitching in black silk.

"This is one of my great favorites," said Miss Hipple. "It has hung at art exhibits in San Francisco, at Omaha, and at the Art Institute here in Chicago. It was also at the Woman's World Fair here. The material is French cashmere, and when I began it was white. It may be used as a shawl proper, or draped over a couch back or on some massive old table top. I am very fond of it."

"Could this not be used as a wall hanging?"
"No, because it is not spaced for the wall. The design is fine and close, like that of a Paisley shawl. This silken one (displaying a hand-drawn dark blue silk shawl, designed in rose and violet, and carrying a wide, hand-knotted silk fringe in rose and blue), would do much better for the wall because of its larger figures, more widely spaced. It is intended, however, for evening wear."

Furniture
Attention was directed at this point to the corner cupboard of deep reddish-brown, the upper section of which carried a glass door through which the eye described a lovely shell-patterned lining in dull gold lacquer. Chinese birds flew across its gessoed sides, and all of the wood surface was artistically covered, not too profusely, with the gesso.

"You design the furniture which you decorate, do you not, Miss Hipple?"
"Always. Not only do I design the patterns for cupboards, chests, screens, shelves, etc., but I draw them in the actual size, cutting all curves myself. In this way only can I produce good lines, graceful curves, true joinings, and freedom from monotony in design. The color and finish of the wood is of next importance. Of course, with gesso the grain is not so important. We are carving gesso now, in such places as the small box upon that table. The box is covered with the paste, which is allowed to harden. Then it is carved. The design is usually applied with chalk through a perforated paper pattern. We keep these and all other designs and patterns for sale to others. This chest is a copy of an old English design. Screens are done in this way also. They and the corner cupboards are very much liked."

Further prowling about revealed

lampshades of many kinds, with bases either of china painted in raised conventional design or of wood decorated in lacquers or gesso. Several types of textile decoration were to be seen. One especially handsome wall hanging of silk-backed velvet (originally light gray) shows a fiery dragon with violet scales guarding an old ivory castle, whose jagged stones were made by cracking the silk slightly before entering the piece into the dye. The tropical shades from ivory through two tones of blue and violet to a background of deep ultramarine. Velvet hangs very well for such a piece, but cotton, silk, linen, and mixtures are also good.

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Knowledge of Design the Basis

"You seem to have many milters, you and your studio mates, Miss Hipple, and it would be interesting to have you tell something of the series of steps by which you arrived at this studio."

It began, it seems, with the vogue for painted china plates. A few years ago Miss Hipple was devoting most of her time to this class of painting.

Then work in color and design at the Art Institute brought her to the study of textile decoration. Here she excelled and was invited to hold classes at the Art Institute, where she is still teaching this branch of art.

Soon she opened an uptown studio just off Michigan Avenue with a fellow artist. From modest beginnings, party commissions, interior work, and single assignments, and through the enthusiasm of pupils and friends, she found it not a long step to the studio in the Fine Arts

Further prowling about revealed

lampshades of many kinds, with bases either of china painted in raised conventional design or of wood decorated in lacquers or gesso.

Several types of textile decoration were to be seen. One especially handsome wall hanging of silk-backed velvet (originally light gray) shows a fiery dragon with violet scales guarding an old ivory castle, whose jagged stones were made by cracking the silk slightly before entering the piece into the dye.


The tropical shades from ivory through two tones of blue and violet to a background of deep ultramarine. Velvet hangs very well for such a piece, but cotton, silk, linen, and mixtures are also good.

9-1

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EDUCATIONAL

English Grammar for Ordinary Use

Incomplete Sentences May Make Best Conversation

By S. A. LEONARD

THE chief purpose of studying grammar is to find out the actual structure of English sentences as spoken and written by normal cultivated people. As a matter of fact, only written and printed sentences are usually examined, and the structure of speech is very inadequately inferred from the dialogue in plays and novels.

Real knowledge of structure requires usually definite ideas of how these structures came about in the history of the language. Hence reference may be made to Anglo-Saxon, the Germanic language on which English is built, and to modern English, which grew in the middle period, out of the former. But the main job of the grammarian is accurate description of the English used today.

Minimum Curricula for Rural Schools May Prove of Value

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

THE Kesteven County Education Committee is the authority for a large rural area of Lincolnshire, England—an area in which most of the schools are small. A sub-committee of the authority containing some specially selected teachers has drawn up a minimum curriculum which in the opinion of the subcommittee is applicable to children in Kesteven, and which may therefore be applied to all similar areas in the country. The curriculum takes the form of a tabulated list of the knowledge, skill and habits which a normal child should possess at three stages in his school career, 8 years, 11 years and 14 years of age respectively.

At the age of eight the requirements in number are such as are generally expected at that period of growth, and include the simple rules, the counting of objects in fives or similar groups. The nature study and geography requirements are such as will insure a development of interest in that subject in early years including, as they do, the knowledge of six animals by appearance and sound; six birds by appearance, or flight, or sound; six common wild flowers, six garden plants; six trees; flies, bees, wasps, ants, butterflies; the names of the seasons; general ideas of land and sea forms; day and night; climatic zones; modes of life in the various zones; and the cardinal points.

English at Eight

In oral English fundamental requirements are laid down. The child of eight should be able to speak clearly and correctly, to answer a question, to narrate a story, to take part in a conversation, to frame simple and compound sentences, to recognize a sentence, to take part in a simple play, and in this to stand, sit, walk, and kneel naturally. He should have learned by heart six poems and six prose stories from English literature, and should be able to recite them clearly so as to interest other children of his own age. In addition he should know the stories of a given list of historical persons, such as Julius Caesar, Queen Victoria, and George Stephenson.

In written English the child should be able to reproduce in one paragraph a story told or read to him, to spell common words, and to write clear script at the rate of 20 words per minute.

After laying down simple requirements in physical training the document proceeds to say that in music the child should have learned to control his breath, to sing a phrase, sustaining the note at end of the phrase for two beats of common quick time, to read the modulator; and he should know six songs.

Perhaps the most important paragraph in the section for each age is that dealing with habits and attitudes. At the age of eight the child should have formed the following habits and attitudes:

Bodily Habits. He should be able to dress himself, wash himself, and use tooth brush, hair brush, and comb, and clothes brush. He should breathe through his nose, stand and sit without distortion of body, walk and run gracefully, use table knife, fork and spoon correctly, and masticate sufficiently, with lips closed.

with all these actual structures and anomalies, and only as we discover the basic structure of a sentence through all these do we have any reason to suppose it has any more reality than a grammarian's fiction. As a matter of fact, just for purposes of analysis and understanding, it is possible and profitable to expand all these so-called "elliptical sentences" into complete ones, and thus to find in each the fundamental structure of subject and predicate which we have already described, and on this basis we can proceed to a satisfactory analysis of the sentence.

Only Pedantic Persons One person says, "Going to the theater?" and another replies "Yes," or "Sure," or "If I can get tickets," or "Not tonight." Somebody always says "Good for you!" or "What a pity!" or "Wish I could." Moreover, the unimportant words, those on which there is no stress or emphasis, become absorbed into a sort of muted vowel like the unemphatic "and" of the article. A only pedantic persons regularly and invariably complete their sentences and sound all vowels, and such persons usually make very poor conversationalists.

The task of grammar is to deal

other subjects are included. Instead of describing this structure, however, it will suffice if the requirements for the 14-year-old children are examined; the 11-year-old list lies midway between that and the eight-year-old list above.

One finds that the 14-year-old rural child's requirements, while not extensive in mathematics and natural science, are full and deep in certain other directions. In mathematics the pupil, after having acquired speed and accuracy in the four rules of arithmetic, should know enough to be able to meet the arithmetical requirements of ordnance, and to make drawings to scale.

In natural science and geography the pupil should have acquired, through his own observation, knowledge of the growth of plants and the habits of animals. He should know the names and products of the various parts of the British Empire and the principal trade routes from England and other countries. He should have general ideas of cause and effect in physical geography and of the influence of the geographical factors on human food supply and occupations; and he should be able to realize a simple map in history. The syllabus is not of special note, but in physical training stipulation is made that the boy or girl should know the rules of ordinary games and should have acquired the ideals of sportsmanship. In music, too, a fairly generous body of attainment is desiderated, including power to read music and to follow a conductor strictly for rhythm, crescendo, diminuendo, and sustaining note at end of phrase.

Handicrafts

A large section appears in the 11 to 14-year-old phase which was absent from that of the 8-year-olds. It is given the generic title of Handwork but it includes half a dozen subsections. One is not surprised to see that the child at that age is expected to be able to draw common objects from memory; to use drawings as records of observations; and to construct measured drawings from models. The girls are expected in needlework to use the sewing machine, to mend, to plan garments, and to know the origin and cost of materials. They should be able, both in sewing and knitting, to make regular stitches at the rate of 20 per minute. The boys are expected, in connection with gardening, to have learned to use a spade, hoe, large fork and rake. Work in cardboard, clay and wood may be taken if time and inclination are there. Both boys and girls should have a working knowledge of the use of the lathe and the use of the drill.

For girls only there is an interesting set of requirements in connection with housecrafts. The normal girl should have learned the basic facts necessary to cookery, and should know how to design, produce and serve a two-course meal. She should be able to use the various ranges and brooms, to clean metals and boots, to prepare for and carry through the processes of washing, drying, folding, mangle and ironing; i. e., to use scrubbing board, apply soap, rinse, wringer, use clothes pegs, mangle, use flat iron and use clothes horse.

A Well-Prepared Young Citizen The above list of requirements make a well-prepared boy or girl for the work of life; if, in addition, he or she has the right habits and attitudes, a well-conducted as well as an efficient pupil will be the result. The habits and attitudes thought necessary to the Kesteven scheme are as follows:

Personal. Temperance in eating, self-respect, respect for authority, respect for the great virtues, and pursuit of individual research; saving of pocket money for objects not yet clearly specified; co-operation in school activities, and doing school work without constant supervision.

At Fourteen Years The requirements for the 11-year-olds are a great advance upon the foregoing. Besides going more deeply into the subjects named,

with all these actual structures and anomalies, and only as we discover the basic structure of a sentence through all these do we have any reason to suppose it has any more reality than a grammarian's fiction. As a matter of fact, just for purposes of analysis and understanding, it is possible and profitable to expand all these so-called "elliptical sentences" into complete ones, and thus to find in each the fundamental structure of subject and predicate which we have already described, and on this basis we can proceed to a satisfactory analysis of the sentence.

Story Words

Pen, Pencil

Although the "pen" has changed in material form from a quill to metal, the word "pen" is still used to designate a writing implement. Derived from the Latin "penna," meaning feather, the word for long retained its original significance. Ben Jonson speaking of the tall plumes of a peacock as "pens" while Milton uses "pens" in the sense of wings. Now, however, "pen" has become so closely identified with writing that it is viewed as the instrument of authorship and used to symbolize the practice of writing or literature. Also, although this usage is now uncommon, "pen" was once used to designate an author.

Although "pencil" acquired its present meaning through association with "pen," it has a different etymology and was originally not a writer's but a painter's tool. In the eighteenth century pencil still had the significance of painter's brush made of fine hair, having come from a Latin word with this meaning, "penicillus," which is diminutive of "peniculus," a little tail. This implement made from the tip of the tail was used by the Romans for cleaning purposes, taking the place of our brushes and brooms. From a painter's name, "peniculus" was passed along to an implement made of lead which was used for marking. To this association is due the present use of "lead pencil" to designate a writing-tool made of graphite.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Gaston Doumergue (doo-mair'), President of France, whose visit to England is expected to increase the amity of the two countries.

Blanca Scaecati (ba-han'-ca-scah-tchah'), a newcomer, already famous, now singing at Covent Garden, London.

Bayon des Glaises (ba-yoo'-deh glah-zay'), La. At this point breaks in the levee have inundated large areas, leading to many deeds of heroism in rescue.

Torbole (tor-bo'-leh), a quaint village on the right bank of the Garda, the largest lake in Italy. Goethe resided here for some time.

Angoulême (onh-goo-laim'), a city in western France, 66 miles northeast of Bordeaux. Angoulême will form one of the stations on the new transatlantic air route to be inaugurated under international auspices.

The Parent

Dear Editor:

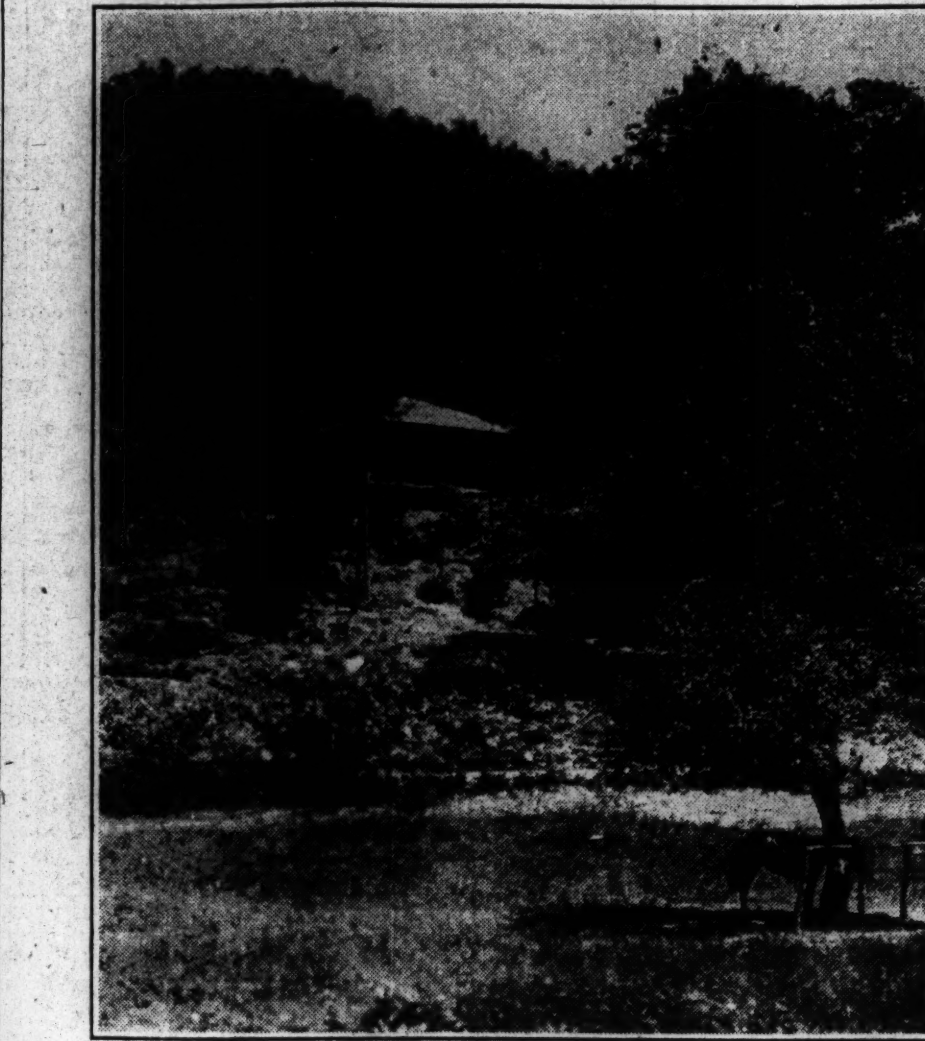
We have always enjoyed the Educational Page and would like to share with other parents our experience in helping our children with home work in reading. The primers which are provided in the first grade for children to read at home seemed to offer so little food for thought, that when our little girl first brought them home we put them aside and showed her how to find the Book of Psalms in the small Bible which her grandmother had given her. She was overjoyed to find she could read her own Bible, and the words came almost without effort. We began with the 121st Psalm, then read the already familiar 23d and 91st. Before long she asked to be shown "where to read about little Jesus," and the second chapter of Luke's Gospel is still, after three years, her favorite reading.

Her elder brother, now in the second grade, has proved quite as eager as she to learn to read the Bible for himself, and reads so well that he is now allowed to carry it to Sunday school. Certain of the Old Testament narrative which have been familiar bed-time stories since his babyhood are most interesting to the boys, and they are encouraged to read whatever they like best. Justice and co-operation can be brought out in the play of little folks by giving them a common interest in the same things. For example, let them have building blocks of wood and stone, and just as father and mother build quite extensively each evening some attractive idea, the lit-

tle folks are going to begin to copy as soon as they begin their play in the morning. The other means is to give the children cut-up animals or cut-up birds for them to put together. They are highly colored and well-lettered. Both of these, the blocks and birds, being already apart, awake the constructive sense. This idea has been most practical in our case, and I hope it may be of assistance to our friend in Silver Creek as it has been to us. (Mrs.) E. F. W. Nutley, N. J.

Getting at the Child

The story is related, in a book called the "Point of Contact in Teaching," of a boy who was a source of great concern and disturbance in his community. There seemed to be no constructive interest in any activity of the school or playground. One day, however, he visited with a group of boys, a conservatory in which some beautiful orchids were on display. The boy, never having seen a growing thing of such beauty, suddenly stopped in amazement, then put his head in his arms and wept copiously. His consciousness had been touched—the point of contact established. The boy was employed by the florist, his interest in horticulture grew and developed, until he became an expert in his field and led a happy life of service. Every effort put forth by parents to ascertain the interests of children and lead them through conversation and encouragement to develop constructive interests will be repaid a thousandfold. Stories have been written of boys whose interest in electric trains had led them to increasing usefulness in transportation systems, whose interest in art has made their names prominent as contributors to the beautifying and inspiration of human experiences. And all because behind this interest was the loving inspiration of a father or mother, or both, wise enough to see that such activity encouraged and developed, eliminated many of the destructive elements and tendencies which might otherwise have been part of the child's experience.



A VACATION CAMP NESTLED AGAINST THE HILLS

Vacation Ushers in Camp "Cities" of Boys and Girls

Charlotte, N. C.

Special Correspondence

LOOKING UPON Camps as a little more than four to one. Fees range from \$150 to \$300 for the season of eight weeks. For the last two or three years the increase in the number of camps has been between 10 and 20 per cent annually.

Mike and Canoe Trips Facilities for canoe trips are furnished by the French Broad, Nolichucky, Pigeon and Watauga rivers, all of which flow northwesterly, breaking through the Great Smoky range, and joining the waters of the Ohio on their way to the Mississippi. The most noted of these trips is the 60-mile course on the French Broad from Brevard to Asheville. The elevation of 2500 to over 3000 feet, at which these camps are situated, naturally favors long trips downward, while the numerous peaks towering 5000 or 6000 feet near, with their winding valley trails, are even more favorable to hiking and mountain climbing. For these latter the most important objectives are the Great Smoky Mountains, Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Rockies, Chimney Rock, Pisgah Mountain, Maiden Hair Falls, the Balsams, Dunn's Rock, See Off, Cedar Mountain, High Falls, Sugar Loaf and Sunset Mountain.

In the immediate vicinity of the camps flora and fauna of innumerable varieties abound. In the Great Smoky Mountains to the west are the fogs and mists of every species native to the region, and virgin trees towering 200 feet high. Rhododendrons, laurels and azaleas blossom for miles around—veritable seas of them. Unlike elsewhere, the fogs and mists and clouds in the Southern Appalachians are of a mellow, rolling, intimate haze, and the sky a clear, outspoken blue.

Activities in camp consist mostly of riding and hiking, swimming and boating, and plants of every kind and craft, nature lore and star talks, and indoor and outdoor games. Interest is encouraged in all of these and other activities by leaders enthusiastic in obtaining the best results. Every exercise in practically all camps is personally supervised by directors and counselors who are trained to conduct their several departments.

Swimming and canoeing are among the greatest joys of a summer at camp. Care is taken for safety in all water sports. Life-saving tests are conducted, water carnivals featured, and Red Cross life-saving instructors always on charge.

Music and Dramatics Music, varied in form and content, consists of camp songs, old melodies, choruses and original ballads. Folk dancing and Greek rhythmic dancing is also a part of outdoor camp experience. Both formal and impromptu plays

are given. In the girls' camps, too, basketry work in reed and raffia, permanent clay modeling, gesso, stenciling, and other crafts are popular. There are sketching parties who with crayon picture the mountain streams and trails about the camping grounds. Wood craft or nature study also receives its share of the campers' happy hours.

Camps usually assemble for devotional exercises each morning. Then, after a few moments of camp songs and the announcement of the program, the new day begins with the zest which only campers feel and enjoy. When the sun has set, how bright the camp fire shines and how real the travelogues and stories become in the flickering light and wondering sparks. Oftentimes quiet games, songs and star talks fill out the already perfect day.

American fathers and mothers are sending their children and are going themselves to the movies where the "silver screen" is set with streams and mists, hills and valleys, trees and broken horizons—every character a star playing a hero's or heroine's part. Here, in nature's drama from the beginnings of time, movement has always been perfectly synchronized with voice—the Creator's voice. God has built the theater, written the play, created the actors, and it is "He who maketh the clouds His chariot and who walketh upon the wings of the wind."

Camp life is all, and more, of many things: (1) It is one of the most significant movements in modern educational activity; (2) it is a recognition and practice of the truth that character is harmonious unfoldment; (3) it is a community life where "poor misers" are made into co-operative uplifters; and (4) it is a revelation of the secrets of one of the world's great joys—the outdoors.

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Five-Year-Old Bobby Achieves Results in New Teaching Method

London, Ont.

Special Correspondence

THE claim of Dr. John Dearness, before the recent Ontario Educational Association convention in Toronto, that the education of a five-year-old child could be accomplished much more rapidly by new methods, has attracted much attention. Dr. Dearness, who is a Londoner, and formerly one of the best known educationalists of the Province, said that a child could be taught as much in eight weeks under previously untried methods, as it ordinarily acquires in a year's instruction at the schools. To support his statement, Dr. Dearness told of an interesting experiment with his five-year-old grandson, Bobby Tamlyn, and the details surprised his audience. The experiments he referred to were tried out in this city, and the results were achieved. The Educational Association received only an outline of the work done with Bobby in the eight weeks.

Since the end of the experiment, Bobby, who is a son of Professor F. Tamlyn of the University of Western Ontario, has been attending kindergarten like any other child, and it is hoped that he may remain in kindergarten for another year, or until the age of 7. From his observations, Dr. Dearness believes that the primary and elementary work in the public schools should be modified so as to put more "doing" into it. He would magnify the kindergarten motive and postpone the formal abstract work until the child is 8 or 9. Dr. Dearness claims that his grandson, Bobby, is not a prodigy. He is only a normal child, and yet in eight weeks' instruction, at the age of 5, he was able to cover what takes two years to master in the public schools. Bobby was given absolute freedom during the period of instruction. If he got tired, he ran out to play, and no one stopped him. He returned again at will. Instead of a blackboard, a typewriter was used, and Bobby was given a typewriter of his letters and how to spell out his words. His instruction went hand-in-hand with life indoors and outdoors at the time. Composition had an important place during the study period, but the child always wrote about something he had experienced during the day. The writing was done on the typewriter, the child spelling out the words phonetically, not correctly. At first the small letters of the alphabet, typed on slips of paper, were pasted on the keys, over the capitals. Later, when these dropped off, the capitals were used. Arithmetic was studied by teaching the boy how to tell the time of the day, noting the numbers on street cars, and counting up the numbers of his marbles and his stamps.

The outcome of this experiment, in so far as reading is concerned, was astounding. Bobby was soon able to read the ordinary newspaper

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THE HOME FORUM

Literary Criticism as Journeying in New Lands

THE question is asked, "What is literary criticism, its function, its scope and its method?" There are many answers to this question. Some say literary criticism is appreciation, or fault-finding. Others that it is an analysis of the writer's soul, and of its antecedents. The dictum of Anatole France that "literary criticism is an adventure into the soul of a writer" has become classic; and the three sociological factors, which F. Brunetiere propounded against those who were trying to make literary criticism no more than a beautiful utterance of impressions received in the reading of an author, are gaining ground in the circles of pundits. Yet one is inclined to ask, Why criticize intellectual works, expressing ideas and opinions? Why write lengthy treatises and essays about poetry, novel and drama, when they are qualified to hold their own under the sun, regardless of what we say, good or bad?

Far from me to deprecate the work the literary critic is doing, and their intentions and purposes, giving impetus to literary culture, always trying to keep public interest alive in art and literature. The only difficulty emanates from the uncertainty that one feels when entering into the jungle of these systems and methods. Which is the most simple and comprehensible method in dealing with books and their authors? The answer to that question is vital for those who like to do literary criticism; because one must clearly understand its purpose and scope in order to be able to criticize wisely and helpfully, with a view to clarifying the literary atmosphere about the work and the author.

Having been engaged during the last ten years in literary criticism—though not in the language in which I am now writing these lines—it has always seemed to me a delightful excursion into the land of a writer. That journey is indeed a fascinating one in a land where we go in quest of romance, adventure, joys and sorrows. That land will seem new and strange to us, if the writer has put into its formation originality of thought and imagination.

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Theatrical News of the World

At the Burgtheater, Vienna

Vienna Special Correspondence

THE outcome of the war has wrought a liberalizing influence at the Burgtheater. Plays banned before the war because unacceptable to the court palate have been drawn from dusty pigeonholes and produced with marked success. Such a one was, for example, Johann Nestroy's "Zu ebener Erde und erster Stock," or, roughly translated, "Ground Floor and First Floor." In 1925, the Burgtheater, in the nineteenth century, because his plays favored too intensely the cause of the working classes, was practically excluded before the war from the Burgtheater. In 1926, however, his only was shown at three afternoon performances to raise money for some philanthropic purpose.

In 1923, the Burgtheater "discovered" Nestroy. In 1924, a fourth, and, recently, his fifth. In this last, "Ground Floor and First Floor," the audience sees two floors of what we might presume was a bourgeois apartment house, with a large hall, a rich man with little culture, and on the ground floor a large family in straitened circumstances. Comments from the first floor and from the lower floor are unobtrusively but most humorously.

The contrasts, the remarks, and even the songs, are cleverly arranged. A story unfolds meanwhile in the love of the daughter of the rich man for the son of the poor family. In the end, the rich man loses his entire fortune and must come to the ground floor, while the son, who turns out to have been adopted as a child, comes into a large sum of money and moves his foster family up to the first floor. The love of the girl referred to is, however, reciprocated, so that "everybody lives happily ever afterwards."

Another play, "Die Genie im sein Bruder," or "The Genius and his Brother," by an Anglo-Austrian playwright calling himself Sil-Vara, previously known as an essayist and author. We are given, however, a play in the manner of Nestroy, but longitudinally instead of horizontally, the interior of a house. It is a London boarding house, with the dining room and two bedrooms visible to the audience. One can also see just enough of the hallway along the second floor to judge from the legs of individuals passing who they are. Sil-Vara would present genius

"Ruddigore" Again "Roxy" Sets a Full Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21.—At the Cosmopolitan Theater, Lawrence J. Anhalt, presents "Ruddigore," opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, staged by Charles Jones, setting by Rolio Wayne. The cast:

Robin Oakapple.....Alexander Clark
Richard Dauntless.....Craig Campbell
Sir Despard Murgatroyd.....William Danforth
Old Adam Goodheart.....Harvey Howard
Rose Maybud.....Dorothy Carlson
Mad Margaret.....Dorothy Piller
Dame Hannah.....Dorothy Piller
Zorah.....Dorothy Piller
Ruth.....Dorothy Piller
Sir Rupert Murgatroyd.....Robert Willard
Sir Jasper Murgatroyd.....Robert Willard
Sir Lionel Murgatroyd.....Henry Riessele
Sir Conrad Murgatroyd.....Hugh Rossell
Sir Desmond Murgatroyd.....Paul Sherran
Sir Gilbert Murgatroyd.....Donald Black
Sir Roderic Murgatroyd.....Paul Sherran
Herbert Waterous

There has never been an altogether bad performance of "Romeo and Juliet" or "Hamlet." Some performances of these plays have been better than others, but if the lines are spoken at all there are sure to be scenes that are well worth while. So it is with performances that are given from time to time of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas. The performances vary, and those of us who are Gilbert and Sullivan enthusiasts may never be entirely satisfied with any performance from New York to end, but the material with which the actors and musicians have to work is in itself so delightful that we are bound to come away from the theater at least with pleasant memories.

Lawrence Anhalt, who produced "Ruddigore" in the same theater, when it had another name, in association with Mr. Hinshaw about six years ago, has supplied a rather elaborate though conventional production of the opera. The stage director, Charles Jones, has adhered more closely to tradition than present-day audiences ask for, but the performance as a whole is satisfying, even though we may not have heard from Hamlet and plead that we may hear the "Words, words, words."

Violet Carlson gives a performance of Rose Maybud that is a little off the beaten track and is quite charming, particularly in her "eddy" number. Miss Carlson's voice is also excellently adapted to the lyric quality of Mr. Sullivan's music. Craig Campbell gives a good account of himself in the part of the sally, dauntless sailor Richard Dauntless. Alexander Clark and William Danforth adhere more closely to convention than might be desired, but are amusing in their way. Dorothy Piller has a beautiful voice, but lack of clear enunciation of her words hampers her performance. Herbert Waterous has a magnificent voice and is sure to give great pleasure every time he sings one of the Gilbert and Sullivan roles. F. L. S.

The annual spring revival by the Players' Club, New York, "Julius Caesar," will open at the New Amsterdam Theater June 6 with Margaret Lawrence as Calpurnia, William Courtleigh as Caesar, Tyrone Power as Brutus and Basil Sydney as Mark Antony. Others in the cast will include Basil Rathbone as Cassius, James T. Powers as the Cobbler, Pedro de Cordoba as Decius, Ted Emery as Volturnus and William Gustafson as Popilius. The play will be directed by John Craig.

Lynne Overman will be seen in vaudeville this summer in a sketch, "The Spider," now at Chamin's Forty-sixth Street Theater. New York, will move to the Music Box on May 30.

Chrisander is obviously a director of much distinction, but he has not been able to escape tracing Miss Goudal more as a striking profile than as a human being, with the result that all his fine directorial along-the-way touches count for little in the final analysis of "Fighting Love." The film is inclined to the symbolic in its story treatment, and occasionally strikes some happy effects, as in the opening sequences in the Roman palace with the domineering Princess Torin and her retinue of animals.

The film goes limp in most of the emotional scenes, with Victor Varconi far from his best. Henry B. Walthall as the warrior-husband is, as usual, splendid, and Josephine Crowell contributes largely to the picture as the Princess. Louis Natheaux has some effective moments, and Miss Goudal is not to be denied her fair share of acclaim. This picture is principally important in revealing a new and promising director, who will, with a tightening of grip here and there, undoubtedly produce pictures of consequence.

LYNN FONTANNE AND ALFRED LUNT



Mr. and Mrs. Lunt Continue Next Year as Members of the Permanent Acting Company of the Theater Guild, New York.

A Film Version of "The Flag-Lieutenant"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., May 7.—A version of Colonel Drury's and Maj. Leo Trevor's popular naval romance, "The Flag-Lieutenant," an excellent British film, shown at the Marble Arch Pavilion, the first performance being a gala one attended by the King and Queen. No effort was spared and every assistance lent by the British Admiralty to help to the fidelity and truthfulness of the pictures of the service that it extols, and the result is a picture that is an undoubted popular success in England and possibly many others.

The scenes take place afloat and ashore, in and around the Mediterranean, and we are shown the operation of the army and navy in one of the many little wars that take place on the outskirts of Empire. It is a good story of love and war, courage and self-sacrifice well salted with typical British "service" humor. And it is more than that, being in many ways a real work of art, and showing clearly the commendable direction in which British film production is tending. The general plan throughout is to regard the picture as a whole, and not as a series of disconnected scenes. There are also individual and solo scenes, but none of them are merely stage scenes with inartistic "close-ups" and other artificial trick work to exhibit a star in an undue limelight. There are also aesthetic values in the picture though most of these are wisely left to the background in scenes aboard a battleship—a very decorative object in itself—and in and around a picturesque desert town. The photography is excellent.

If the English producers will stick to this straightforward method of screen production, the time is surely not far distant when they will excel in it as much as they already do in stage production along the same lines.

The principal part of the Flag-Lieutenant is very well played by Henry Edwards, assisted by Fred Rayman as the Major of Marines and Fawcett Llewellyn as the Admiral. The chief women's parts are in good hands: Dorothy Seacombe and Lilian Oldland. Forester Harvey and Humberstone Wright are good humorists, and many unnamed sailors and marines—handy-men all—help to the success of this capital film.

The effects of the Government's interest in the film industry are already making themselves felt as well as seen. Another large film producing company has been formed which will undertake at least eight big films a year, of which at least half will be British; also Australia is casting interested eyes at the mother country, in this direction, and England has sent an important delegate there to give evidence before the Australian Select Committee on the Film Industry, from which interesting colonial developments may be expected.

The World Theater

GRACIOUS note has come to the Monitor from Edith Wynne Matthison in connection with the publication on its editorial page on April 30 of comment upon the award to her of the American Academy of Arts and Letters gold medal for stage direction. Miss Matthison writes: "With regard to the first paragraph, may I mention that it might convey the idea to some of your readers that I have left the stage? As a matter of fact, I have only (purposely) neglected Broadway for a while and have been living a new trail in London and throughout this country, in my husband's repertory of plays for three players."

Miss Matthison writes from the Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts, Millbrook, N. Y., where she is head of the drama department. The plays Miss Matthison refers to are Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Chastening," "The Admiral," "The Salvation," and "Old Nobody," (recently completed) which are acted by Miss Matthison, Mr. Kennedy, and Margaret Gage. The scene of "Old Nobody" is "A pathless moor where Nobody knows the way." Mr. Kennedy terms it "a play for malefactors, a detective play wherein the audience shares in the discovery both of crime and of its consequences."

At the Bennett School, May 20-22, were given three performances of the Medea of Euripides in Gilbert Murray's translation. Leading parts were taken by Edith Wynne Matthison, Margaret Gage and Charles Rann Kennedy. The drama, music and arts departments of the school assisted in this annual drama festival of the school.

Winthrop Ames has decided upon "The Mikado" as his next revival, to be made in New York in the autumn, with his permanent Gilbert and Sullivan company, which is now presenting "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" in Boston.

Ernest Lawford has a story about "Pierrot the Prodigious." After the first act of one of the New York performances of this pantomime, a spectator presented himself at the box office and asked that the location of his seats be changed. "I can't hear a word the actors are saying," he declared.

Bert Levy, international vaudeville cartoonist, is at present on the scenario staff of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer photoplay studio in California.

Last night "Able's Irish Rose" began its sixth year in New York. Anne Nichols, author-producer of the play, gave the receipts to the restoration fund for Central Park, New York City. Seats on the floor were priced at \$10 each for this performance.

Prof. George Pierce Baker, chairman of the department of drama in the School of Fine Arts at Yale University, today announces that his department will present, as the final production of the season, "Peking Politics," a play in three acts and 11 scenes by J. Wong Quincey of Peking, China, a student of playwriting. The performance will be given on May 31 in the University Theater. "Peking Politics," Professor Baker said, "is an unusual example in the development of the drama at Yale, in that it is perhaps the first serious attempt by a Chinese to represent China, to America through the medium of the stage. Ever since China has been open to the West, numerous attempts have been made by foreigners to represent various aspects of Chinese life; missionaries, officials, tourists and sensational writers, all have vied with each other to present a not altogether fair picture of the Chinese in literature and on the stage, with the result that, to most people, the Chinese have come to assume a certain fixed type that is sensational, depraved and grotesque. In 'Peking Politics,' however, an attempt will be made to present a vivid drama of the manners and customs of the Chinese people which may do much to overcome these preconceptions in the minds of the Western people."

"The play is distinctly modern; the opening action takes place in 1915. Much of the unrest and political strife which tended to disrupt parts of China will be depicted in a stirring revelation of a political machine in the midst of an endeavor to permanently abolish the republican form of government. The scenes are laid in Peking, one of the oldest and yet most modern cities in the world, and the play is set in the Chinese Government and an ideal background for this attempt at modern Chinese drama."

The entire production will be staged by the Department of Drama under the supervision of Professor Baker. Herbert J. Biberman of Philadelphia is stage manager. The settings are by Harold Helvenston of West Palm Beach, Fla.; costumes by Charles Allen Bernstein of New York City and Marie Edwards of Birmingham, N. Y. The lighting is under the direction of Maurice Gnesin of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Rough House Roxy" Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 21.—Paramount Theater, "Rough House Roxy," a motion picture written by Nunnally Johnson and Max Marcin; directed by Edgar Stuller for Paramount.

Clara Bow trots out again before the cameras in the guise of giddy youth, making the most of her opportunities in typical Bow fashion. She is far more effective as a gay and galling "Fifth Avenue" Rosie than she was in the recent "Children of Divorce" where the heavier side of the emotional gamut proved too exacting for her pleasant talents. Here she has a chance to fling about to her public's general content, and if the picture is as seldom very slight, it is consistently brisk and entertaining.

George Marion Jr. is responsible for a number of laughs with his amusing titles, and the supporting cast fit the picture with a ready grace. Reed Howes, a new Paramount leading man, makes an agreeable impression as the object of Miss Bow's affections. Arthur Housman, Doris Hill, Douglas Gilmore, John Miljan, and Henry Kolker are also in the cast.

Various civic and cultural organizations have manifested interest in the success of this all-fresco theater and are planning to sponsor certain nights during the summer, urging their members to attend in groups on the specified times. Several organizations have appointed their own committees to promote the plan.

The week before its opening will be devoted to the presentation by Guy Gollerman of "Madame Butterfly."

"Kempy" will play three matinees a week at the Hudson, New York, hereafter—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., May 8.—A new comedy by Miss Mabel Hope entitled "The Yellow Streak" will be seen in London soon after a provincial tour, starting at Brighton, is completed. "Castles in the Air," a new musical comedy produced by C. B. Cochran, is on tour prior to being presented in the West End, London, probably to the Palladium.

"Peggy Ann" and "Hit the Deck," two American musical comedies, are to be seen in London later on in the year.

Englishman's Looking Glass, Finding the Real Gilbert, Gusts of Common-sense, Sullivan the Humorist, the Magical Spring, Ranks and Ranks, Self-made Men.

Interest is sustained throughout the book because of Mr. Godwin's habit of accurate statement of his own responses to the opera. One never has a suspicion that he is indulging in tall talk. The droll note never intrudes. All is reasonable, well stated, and with no lapses into partisanship. Mr. Godwin does not hesitate to aver his distaste for Gilbert's occasional introduction of a faded amorousness for purposes of laughter, and thus gives voice to one reservation held by some admirers of the opera.

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PROHIBITION'S ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

now is very rare. A third motor car company of Detroit had an average of 13 discharges for every 1000 employees on the pay roll in the three years 1915-1917, as against less than eight per 1000 in 1923-1925.

Conditions in Kentucky

The answer of the Stearns Coal and Lumber Company of Kentucky, to the effect that there has been "a marked reduction in the number of employees discharged or disciplined for drunkenness," is the more significant because it states further that: "The effect of prohibition is especially noticeable because we have exactly the same class of employees that we have had for 20 years, namely native white labor from southwestern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee." Among other concerns in Kentucky testifying, is the Sun Coal Company, which asserts that "all employees will agree that drunkenness has diminished."

A Concern in Iowa

John Morrell & Company, pork- and beef packers of Ottumwa, Iowa, are very enthusiastic on the results observed. The official reply for the concern states:

There is no question in my mind but what this is one of the sections of the country that has been very definitely and measurably benefited by prohibition, and its effect on our business has been so favorable that we could not consider returning to the old basis.

So far as the operation of our business is concerned, we can safely state that liquor has practically ceased to exist. We, of course, know that there is current talk that bootlegging, drinking, etc., is running wild. However, we absolutely know that its effect on our employees is practically unnoticeable. Our general superintendent states: "There has been a decidedly marked improvement in our employees during prohibition. We have very little trouble here on account of booze, although occasionally we have had a man come in under the influence of booze, also occasionally men who fail to report to work as the result of booze or bootlegging."

I am firmly of the opinion that prohibition has been a wonderful help to our employees, and to our business.

Not All Credit Prohibition

Not all who report reductions give all the credit to prohibition, and a few give it to other factors entirely. A large metal plant in Connecticut, which has had a better record during these past few years than formerly, writes: "But this is hardly to be correlated in time with the prohibition enactment. Other factors have entered. We have, for example, a pretty careful selection of new male employees by physical examination."

A woolen company in Massachusetts, which states that there are fewer men in its employ who have periodic spells of drunkenness, explains that: "The general improvement in condition of workers and families may be, and undoubtedly is, due partly to prohibition, but also partly to a higher wage scale." A telephone company official expresses his belief that the almost complete disappearance of drunken employees "is in part due to a general raising of the levels and standards of employment in our industry which has been going on through a long period of time." Thus the almost wholly favorable industrial experience with regard to discharges for drunkenness in recent years must take into account several other factors besides that of the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Why More Complete Statistics Are Not Available

The reader may well ask, why so many observations and so few cases of actual statistics? We are concealing nothing. The vast majority of firms fall into two categories on this matter. Either they do not keep a tabulated record of the causes for discharges, or they have kept such a record only since 1920. Of all the hundreds of questionnaires and letters sent and personal requests made, the replies yielded many tables that went back to 1920 or 1921, in a few cases to 1919, but not more than half a dozen went back any further; so that statistical comparison with preprohibition times was impossible.

Now it is true that there are many concerns which, while they do not tabulate such records, do possess a file of every employee who has ever worked for them, and if he was dismissed, the reasons why. In these cases it would probably be possible to compile such facts from the original cards if one were to go through hundreds of thousands of records. However, a tabulation on any large scale is hardly worth while, because, for reasons apparent in a moment, it is very doubtful if one could secure any accurate figures from these records of the number of men actually discharged for drunkenness.

Drunkenness as Reason for Discharge Concealed

People who discharge a man for drunkenness do not like to put this on the record. An executive in a large New England concern which has a very strong policy against those who drink, puts it as follows: "Our records do not tell the tale because we have never been quite 'hard boiled' enough to write down the word 'drunkenness' behind a man's name, and we have combined all our indiscrete friends with others that have been discharged for misconduct of any kind." Another states simply: "We do not make drunkenness a part of a man's record. We separate him for poor attendance, unreliability or similar reason." Similar answers have come from scores of other firms, and the practice seems to be general, being a matter understood and winked at by the officials in charge.

Some Concerns Report Conditions Worse

An effort was made to get a reason for some of the thirteen concerns which had stated that conditions were worse. The explanation of a large chemical company seems to indicate that in some cases the cause for an increase in discharges for drunkenness was the initiation of a campaign to oust the violator.

It seems that in some cases the cause for an increase in discharges for drunkenness was the initiation of a campaign to oust the violator. This is obviously the explanation of a chemical company which replied:

In order to get the latest information with reference to your letter, I have again taken the matter with our plant located in northern New Jersey. It had an actual check made after the last pay, at which time count of the absentees showed 2 1/2 per cent of the total number of employees, whereas a year ago it ran 4 to 5 per cent. Investigation disclosed that the absence of twenty of these was attributed to excessive drinking. But a year ago when we were having excessive absence after pay-days, we did not investigate the cause after each and every pay-day. The improvement came very gradually, and it was not until we started to rid ourselves of men who were habitually out after pay-day.

Another concern, located in Springfield, Mass., states: "It may be that we believe the condition is worse because formerly drinking of intoxicating liquors was a legal right, whereas now it is more or less ostracized. As we find that our men who indulge in this sort of thing do so to a worse degree than was formerly the case, the quality of liquor which they obtain may be a very important factor."

More Trouble With Bootleggers in the Plant

One of the troubles arising under prohibition is that of keeping out the bootlegger. Not a few concerns have found reason for special vigilance on this score, so that their own efforts at strict prohibition within industry would not be nullified. Some of the problems to be contended with are indicated in the following comment of the G. & O. Manufacturing Company of New Haven, Conn.: "We have many applications from men who want to work temporarily between excursions in the liquor business. These make unsatisfactory workmen. We have also lost some old, reliable workmen to the liquor business. Those that come back are no longer satisfactory workmen." Some of the concerns complaining on these scores, however, add that conditions are not nearly as bad as in the days of the saloon or before prohibition.

Less Violence in Labor Disputes

A machinery concern of Saginaw, Michigan, wrote: "We would dislike very much to go back to the old conditions, as always in case of labor troubles the saloon was the headquarters of the strikers, and naturally the men were not in condition to be orderly, with the result that they did things that they would not otherwise think of."

We have not made a special point of inquiring whether or not the abolition of the saloon has had any effect in reducing violence occurring during labor disturbances, but it has come up in our correspondence; and in our trip through Pennsylvania and elsewhere we have from time to time encountered this assertion, particularly by officials of the United Mine Workers. One high official of this union in the Pittsburgh District was fervent in his praise that the saloon was gone, and stated that in many cases his organization was blamed for violence or for destruction of life and property when the real cause was that some men had gotten too much inflamed by liquor and the saloon environment and had broken away from the control of their officers. Because this type of advantage was claimed as a result of experience and independently of any inquiry on our part, it may be of interest to the reader to quote the following testimony introduced by the "drys" at the Senate hearings on prohibition a year ago by Bishop Darlington of Pennsylvania, who stated:

I want to say that we have had the greatest strike that I have known of in twenty-one years in Pennsylvania in the coal mines. We have had two or three before. They were before the coming of prohibition. And in each case there have been outrages, there have been people injured, some property burned and destroyed, and there has been a great deal of disturbance. But this time we have had the longest strike I have known of in twenty-five years there, a strike that continued for six months. With the earnest efforts of enforcement by Governor Pinchot, who has done everything he could, and with the state police under Major Adams, the prohibition law has been very excellently enforced. I would not say it was impossible in some places to get a drink, but practically it was very well enforced.

Now as I said, in those six months during that strike we have not had

one outrage that has been reported to the police. I have been in Mount Carmel, Shamokin and all these places and there have not been during this strike any outrages, and it is the only time that this condition has prevailed. While there has been a great deal of hard feeling, very great suffering, and a great many bread lines, and there were threats made to do some damage, in view of the fact that there was no liquor, there were no bad results.

Conclusions

With all the defects of information based chiefly on the observations of executives, there is considerable significance in the fact that so large a majority of concerns report a reduction in discharges for drunkenness, and that those who see conditions in their plants worse are so exceptional. If industry is having less and less trouble with intoxication, it is reaping the results of a strict prohibition policy of its own that it inaugurated within its walls many years ago. For, as shown in the previous article, quite irrespective of the Volstead Act or legislation, industry has been growing more and more generally severe and the industrial environment was becoming more and more repressive on the man who overindulged.

This change should show itself in other aspects of industrial operation. Has it made the worker more reliable and prompt at work? The answer of those in the best position to know will be considered in the next article, on: "Has Prohibition Eliminated 'Blue Mondays' From Industry?"

EXPERT SAYS THE WAR CAUSED PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Sir Arthur Salter Drew up Memorandum for the International Conference at Geneva

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)

The economic troubles of the day are not due to any diminution of the natural resources of the world, or to man's capacity to exploit them, according to Sir Arthur Salter's memorandum on post-war tendencies in industry. They are due in the main, he says, to the economic disturbance and disorganization brought about by the war, and to the imperfect realization of their causes, which has produced misdirected and ill-judged efforts to adjust the situation to new requirements. It is therefore correct knowledge and precise information of the laws of economic science which are above all needed, and it will be the duty of the experts at the Economic Conference to supply this.

Everyday Phenomena

In studying everyday phenomena, one of the first facts which strikes the inquirer is the change which has been produced in the relative importance of the industry of America, Japan, India, Australia and the Pacific as compared with Europe. The war has accentuated the tendency of the self-sufficiency of nations in the matter of production, which has affected the export of manufactured goods to the finishing trade. Thus China, Brazil and India now manufacture far more of their own cotton goods, and Australia uses far more of its own wool. The industrialization of Asia and Oceania has diminished the demand for goods from England and other countries, and the East has developed its internal commerce and its trade with the United States to the detriment of Europe. Nevertheless, in Europe, France, Italy and Sweden have increased their production, although Germany and the United Kingdom are below their pre-war standard—in spite of the increased capacity of their factories.

Many Remedies Proposed

The change in political and economic frontiers, the fluctuations in the currency in Europe, and the increase in tariffs, have also tended to throw European industry out of its stride. Many proposals have been presented to the Economic Conference for remedying this state of things and restoring prosperity to Europe, and the most important of these are to be found in "The Summary Memorandum on Various Industries." They may be summarized under four headings:

(a) The establishment of international federations for the promotion of the general interests of particular industries and the study of technical and commercial problems, the publication of reports and statistics—

possibly the organization of a system of arbitration;

(b) The arrangement of international agreements with a view to standardizing production and adapting it to demand;

(c) The specialization of production and "rationalization" of industry and commerce; establishment of standard types, etc.;

(d) The freedom of markets from legal or administrative restrictions. In addition it is suggested that it would be well if the Economic Conference were to draw the attention of states to the danger involved in the establishment of new industries at a time of latent overproduction, and to the desirability of a liberal commercial policy with reference to the import of manufactured products and the export of raw material. Finally, industrialists are urged to substitute co-operative action for a policy of exaggerated protectionism.

FRUIT GROWERS GET CHECKS FOR REBATES

VERNON, B. C. (Special Correspondence) Checks aggregating almost \$150,000 were recently sent out by the Associated Growers Ltd to its various localities for distribution among fruit growers. The checks covered rebates on the monies held back for selling costs and earnings of the brokerage end of the co-operative. In addition many of the locals will receive small rebates on packing charges and growers generally will receive altogether an additional 5 or 6 cents per box for apples and about 3 cents per package for soft fruits.

Selling charges of the Associated Growers this year were cut down to an average of 4 cents per box for apples, while packing charges were generally reduced to the point where both selling and packing charges combined are considerably less than 50 cents per box.

Seattle Hotels Have 8000 Gideon Bibles

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence) — Inquiry at the Seattle Camp of Gideons which just observed the twenty-eighth birthday of the organization of the Gideons brought the information that 8000 Bibles are in the hotels of Seattle, and 21,000 have been placed in the hotels of the State. California, with 75,000 Bibles in the hotels of that State, is claimed to lead the states in the number of Bibles placed, while Illinois and Pennsylvania follow closely. More than 800,000 Bibles have been placed in hotel rooms in the United States since 1898.

Sunset Stories

Percy Pig and Edward Elephant Divide a Marble

AS EVERYBODY knows, spring is the great time for marbles. Everybody is playing marbles, except, of course, the grown-up people. Even some of them play with a large marble which they hit with a stick to see how far it will go, and this is a game that they call "Golf." Mr. Elephant and Mr. Pig both played this game, but Edward Elephant and Percy Pig wondered what

Percy a bag of marbles. So the next morning when Percy Pig and Edward Elephant met on their way to school each had his new bag of marbles in his pocket.

"Good morning, Edward!" shouted Percy, and "Good morning, Percy!" shouted Edward, and "I've got a lot of new marbles, Percy!" shouted Edward, and "I've got a lot of new marbles, Edward!" shouted Percy, and "You must take half of my new marbles, Percy!" shouted Edward, and "I won't be happy unless you take half of my new marbles, Edward!" shouted Percy.

For, as everybody knows, Percy Pig and Edward Elephant were such good friends that the first thought of each, when he had anything new, was to share it with the other. And as both shouted at once it was only after they got near enough to stop shouting that Percy knew that Edward had some new marbles and Edward knew that Percy had some new marbles.

"I've got 24," said Edward. "I've got 25," said Percy. "Oh, Edward, I beg that I may give you a marble."

"No, Percy," said Edward. "I had rather you had that marble yourself."

"I do not want that marble, Percy," said Edward. "I hate to have more than 24 marbles."

"So do I, Edward," said Percy. "And I do not see how we can divide a marble in halves."

"Let us sit down on this log," said Edward, "and think."

So Edward Elephant and Percy Pig sat down on a log beside the road and thought.

"I have an idea, Percy," said Edward. "So have I, Edward," said Percy. "If you own that marble one day—"

said Edward. "And you own it the next day—"

said Percy. "It will be just the same—"

said Edward. "As if we divided it in halves," said Percy. And so after that Edward Elephant had 24 1/2 marbles, and Percy Pig had 24 1/2 marbles.



"Let Us Sit Down on This Log," Said Edward, "and Think."

they could see in it. Ordinary small round marbles were fun enough for Edward Elephant and Percy Pig.

Now as Marble Time came on Percy Pig and Edward Elephant found that they had no marbles left from last spring, for marbles get lost, and nobody knows where they go to. Edward mentioned this need of marbles to Mrs. Elephant, who told Mr. Elephant, and Percy mentioned that he had no marbles to Mrs. Pig, who told Mr. Pig. And a few days afterward Mr. Elephant, when he came home from the city where he worked in what is called an office, brought Edward a bag of marbles. And that very same day Mr. Pig, who also went to the city where he had an office, brought

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Complete List of Radiocasting Stations of United States as Allocated by Commission

Kilocycle-Meter Table

ALL radiocasting stations from now on will be dealt with in terms of frequency instead of the antiquated "wavelength" or "meter" plan. The following table is quite invaluable to the set owner who has logged his receiver on a wavelength basis. Using this table with the new kilocycle frequency listings, the relogging of the set becomes an easy affair. The frequency measurements are given with intervals of ten, the basis of the new allocation plan, and beside each frequency is its corresponding wavelength in meters. It will be noticed that as the frequency increases the wavelength decreases.

Kilocycles	Meters	Kilocycles	Meters	Kilocycles	Meters
550	545.1	870	344.6	1110	270.3
560	535.4	880	340.7	1120	267.4
570	526.0	890	337.1	1130	264.6
580	516.9	900	333.6	1140	261.8
590	508.2	910	330.1	1150	259.1
600	499.7	920	326.7	1160	256.4
610	491.5	930	323.3	1170	253.7
620	483.6	940	320.0	1180	251.1
630	475.9	950	316.7	1190	248.5
640	468.5	960	313.5	1200	245.9
650	461.3	970	310.3	1210	243.3
660	454.3	980	307.2	1220	240.7
670	447.5	990	304.1	1230	238.2
680	440.9	1000	301.1	1240	235.7
690	434.5	1010	298.1	1250	233.2
700	428.3	1020	295.2	1260	230.7
710	422.3	1030	292.3	1270	228.2
720	416.4	1040	289.4	1280	225.7
730	410.6	1050	286.5	1290	223.2
740	405.0	1060	283.7	1300	220.7
750	399.5	1070	280.8	1310	218.2
760	394.1	1080	278.0	1320	215.7
770	388.4	1090	275.2	1330	213.2
780	383.4	1100	272.4	1340	210.7
790	378.5	1110	270.1	1350	208.2
800	373.8	1120	267.7	1360	205.7
810	369.3	1130	265.3	1370	203.2
820	365.6	1140	263.0	1380	200.7
830	361.2	1150	260.7	1390	198.2
840	356.7	1160	258.5	1400	195.7
850	352.1	1170	256.3	1410	193.2
860	348.6	1180	254.1	1420	190.7

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OAKMONT LINKS IN FINE SHAPE

Record Breaking Entry List for Open Championship There Next Month

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP) — The Oakmont Country Club course in Pittsburgh where the United States open championships will be played on Saturday and 18 is the number of the European team captain, who is topping his mashie-niblick shots in the effort to avoid cutting up the fairway in the second round, he said on his return here.

A record-breaking entry of more than 100 players, including 100 amateurs, every ranking professional in the country, will compete in the sectional qualifying rounds for the national championship.

The entries closed Monday night at midnight and although no official count has been made, it is believed there would exceed by more than 100 the record list of 654 established last year.

Smith and George Von Elm were among the last to enter in an eleven-hour rush that swamped officials. A. A. Crotous, a member of American Flyer, was disqualified for entering because of a technicality in failing to submit a certificate of entry. American Flyer's entry was received too late for this mistake to be rectified.

Robert T. Jones Jr., defending champion, won the low score in last year's championship, all have filed entries and are exempt from qualifying.

There will be only 111 places open to those who are competing in the sectional qualifying rounds. Of the regular 150 places on the list, 31 are reserved for last year's low scorers and 80 for the British Flyer Cup team. The U. S. G. A., however, may declare one place flexible to favor one or more of the

The sectional qualifying rounds, 36 holes of medal play, will be held June 6 in the following 17 districts: Boston, New York; Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. The number of qualifiers in each district will be determined by the champion-

HOCKEY RUMOR UNCONFIRMED

It is reported that the Boston National Hockey League Club has purchased the contract of Reginald Smith, Ottawa right wing. Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston club, declined to confirm the report this morning, at admitted discussing the matter with

Ottawa and receiving the promise of first rights to purchase. Mr. Adams has no further information, so unless Manager A. H. Ross has carried the affair farther it is still pending. No denial could be obtained because Manager Ross is now in Montreal.

MISS BATCHELDER NEDALIST
AUBURNDALE, Mass., May 24 (Special).—Miss Ruth Batchelder of the West

ton Golf Club, led the field at the Woodland Golf Club yesterday in the qualifying rounds for the championship of the Women's Golf Association of Boston by scoring an 82. Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley C. S. was second with 87, Miss Francis Stebbins, Brae Burn C. C. and Miss Theresa Winsor, Concord, tied for third, with scores of 68. Mrs. S. D. Waxman, the defending champion, scored a 92, the lowest score to qualify.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Captain Lindbergh's Flight

PROBABLY there has been no more spectacular accomplishment in the realm of experimental aviation than that recorded by Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh at the end of his flight from New York to Paris. It was an unostentatious achievement, except that the intrepid pilot chose to attempt the journey unaccompanied and in a machine which other experienced aviators might have deemed incapable of a sustained flight of 3600 miles. His success has proved his faith in his own ability as a navigator and the soundness of his judgment as to the endurance and worthiness of his craft. Likewise it has justified the confidence and hope of uncounted millions of persons on both sides of the Atlantic and throughout the world that he would succeed.

When the Pilgrims set out upon their journey to the New World they asked for divine guidance and protection. Prayers of thanksgiving marked their safe arrival upon the shore of America. Upon the completion of the first telegraph line in the United States, between New York and Baltimore, the initial message sent was in these words, "What hath God wrought!" In New York, on the evening of the day Captain Lindbergh set out upon his journey, an audience of some 40,000 persons who had assembled for quite a different purpose stood uncovered for a minute in silent prayer for the safety of the aviator, then hundreds of miles on his way. Shortly thereafter an uncounted number of radio listeners were invited to similarly offer their prayers.

Neither nations, communities nor individuals have turned very far from the way of righteousness when such expressions of faith in a divine power and an acknowledgment of its presence and potency are voluntarily given where there is no stress or crisis to prompt individual supplication.

Indeed it may again be said, "What hath God wrought!" A million people unite in prayer for the safety of a lone adventurer flying upon the wings of the wind through uncharted leagues of darkness! And with the day comes the welcome word that the goal has been reached in safety. In the light of reason it is realized that no miracle has been accomplished. A promise has been fulfilled. An unofficial messenger of good will has spanned the seas to be welcomed by the friendly acclaim of a people generous enough to put aside any sense of disappointment because of the failure of their own aim to be first in such an undertaking.

British Migration to Canada

THE Dominion Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Mr. Forke, has gone to England to look over the possibilities of bringing more British settlers to Canada. He migrated himself forty-five years ago from a Berwickshire village to farm under homestead conditions in Manitoba. The stream of migration steadily increased in the early years of this century, until new citizens were pouring into Canada at the rate of 300,000 a year prior to the outbreak of war in Europe. With the economic recovery of Canada in recent years, following the severe deflation after the war, the influx of settlers is growing again; and more care is being taken to help willing workers to obtain homes in the agricultural communities.

One attractive plan is being carried out in co-operation with the British Empire Settlement Board, for the placing of 3000 British families on land which is owned by the Government of Canada. Agencies of the Canadian department in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are authorized to consider applications. The qualified British families are moved to Canada at greatly reduced transportation charges. They are placed on prepared farms. Loans for the purchase of cattle and implements are granted on very reasonable terms. No payment of interest is required of the family settlers during the first year. The land contracts and the repayment of advances run for twenty-five years. The farm operations of the settlers are supervised by a field staff under the direction of the land settlement branch of the department.

Lord Clarendon's report, issued after he had toured Canada last year as chairman of the British Empire Settlement Board, contained some inspiring stories of plucky effort on the part of British migrants, with little or no previous experience in farming. A few instances were reported also of families withdrawing from the scheme dissatisfied. In one case, the settler's wife protested that the sound of frogs disturbed her through the night; so the department helped the family to move to Montreal, where the breadwinner secured employment as a tailor—sufficiently remote from the fluting of the frogs to restore domestic harmony.

Among other settlement activities, the training of young men in agricultural schools is being carried out in co-operation with the Canadian Provinces. Settlers from the United States are assisted by advice and transportation by motorcar in inspecting and selecting farms for purchase from private owners. It is Canada's experience that American settlers and migrants from Scandinavia and other northern countries, as well as British farm workers, adapt themselves readily to Canadian conditions. The effort being made is commendable.

Women and Civic Betterment

SIX years ago nine women in a little town of 1000 inhabitants in the United States formed a "civic league" and tackled the unsightly spots of their community. With the assistance of the mayor and the town board recruits were gathered together and rubbish was picked up and burned or buried. The banks of a little creek which runs through the town were relieved of their piles of garbage and transformed into places of beauty. Dilapidated fences were propped up, neglected trees and bushes were trimmed, while public areas and private yards were cleared up.

Because the town was laid out before the days of grading streets, steps now lead from the sidewalks to the streets, a fact which has been productive of much inconvenience to pedestrians

after dark. At the instigation of the women, citizens formed a stock company, an industrial plant supplied the power, and now the town has a twenty-four-hour electric light service. Situated at the intersection of two state highways, the town has become a tourist thoroughfare and the women succeeded in having a rest room set aside at the courthouse. With courage and hope the women led the campaign for a \$15,000 bond issue to enlarge and improve the public school from seven to twelve classrooms, and two years later a \$6000 gymnasium was completed. The club has established scholarship funds for both boys and girls and secures lyceum lectures and musical events for the people of the community.

This woman's club happens to be in Potosi, Mo., but there are many other communities throughout the United States where similar organizations have been responsible for just this kind of civic betterment. Is any greater proof needed of the worth of women's organizations to the welfare of the public?

The Austrian Elections

IN ENGLAND, Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, the political movement of the last few years has been steadily away from the varying phases of Socialism into which those countries were drawn to greater or lesser extent after 1918. The elections in Austria are of special interest for two reasons: first, because their results showed the first check in this trend to the Right in Europe, as the small honors of the electoral campaign for Parliament went to the Socialists; and, secondly, because this shift to the Left in Austria takes that country one step nearer union with Germany.

Austria is divided politically into two main groups: Christian Socialists, whom the better to distinguish we may call Clericals, and Social Democrats, or Socialists, being the representatives of Labor in the State. The electoral system allows little room for the small party. For example, of the nineteen small parties participating in the Vienna voting, seventeen received no mandate, despite the fact that some combined in groups in the hopes of securing in this way more votes. The two small parties which did come through have held seats in every Parliament since 1918 and even strengthened their position in these last elections of April 24. These were the Grossdeutsche, or Pan-Germans, and the Landbündler, or Agrarians.

So sweeping were the changes of 1918 that they carried the well-organized Socialists to the top and threw them the reins of government. Gradually, however, the Clericals recovered their balance and from 1922 onward have dictated the policy of the state. Their recovery, however, evidenced in 1922, was sufficient to give them the upper hand, has, nevertheless, not steadily continued. Since 1924, it has been obvious that the Clericals were losing ground and that the Socialists were gaining.

The recent elections came at a time when the Government's position was generally unfavorable. So strong, indeed, did the Socialists go into the campaign and so weak was the background for the Clericals that they joined forces with the Pan-Germans and formed the Einheitsliste, or United List, in the hope of attracting all the middle and upper class votes, Democrats and Liberals, in one front against the "Marxists." The result proved a loss for the Clericals. The agreed disposition of seats with the Pan-Germans worked out in such a way that the Pan-Germans in the end increased their mandates from 10 to 12, while the Clericals lost nine seats, reducing their number in Parliament from 82 to 73. It was a costly bargain. All that can be said for it is that, had it not been made, it is generally believed both the Clericals and the Pan-Germans would have fared badly and the Socialists would have augmented their seats in Parliament more than they did, which was from 68 to 71. The Agrarians, working alone, came through surprisingly well, adding four mandates to their previous five.

It was said in the opening paragraph that the elections moved Austria a step nearer Anschluss, or union with Germany. Had the Clericals won decisively, then the movement would have been in the other direction, since the Clericals—at least their leaders—are not supposed to be as enthusiastic for union with Germany (as long as they command the strategic Government posts) as are the other parties. The Pan-Germans make union with Germany their chief plank; the Socialists regularly proclaim the necessity of Anschluss; and the Agrarians are thought also to be friends of Anschluss.

Such is the situation at the moment. What the morrow will bring no one knows. Only this can be said, namely, that at the League of Nations and in the Chancelleries of the Great Powers increasingly more attention is likely to be paid to the question of a possible union of Austria with Germany.

International Financial Problems

THE address by Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in which the financial conditions prevailing in most of the European countries were frankly stated to be threatening the whole fabric of international trade, should serve to arouse American interest in certain problems arising out of the World War that call for the highest statesmanship in arriving at their solution. It may plausibly be contended that the picture of an approaching decline in Europe's credit to almost the zero point is overdrawn, and that the countries that withstood the strain of four years' warfare will manage somehow to regain that confidence in the future development of industry and commerce that is the basis of enduring prosperity. Yet in his lucid exposition of the difficulties that beset European business interests the Ambassador has performed a public service, that should challenge the attention of those Americans who tend to regard foreign problems as of no concern to them.

That this point of view is erroneous is clearly indicated in the array of facts submitted to show that with Europe, as a whole, a borrowing country largely depending upon the United States for capital, a return to normal conditions in interna-

tional trade cannot reasonably be expected for a long period, and that ultimately the United States must suffer from the trade stagnation that affects its debtor peoples. That American sentiment is being educated so as to make possible the adjustments that will be necessary in order to insure the payment of the annual interest charges on public and private loans is a most encouraging sign, and a splendid beginning has been made when the essential facts are so clearly and concisely stated as they have been in the Ambassador's appeal.

That the ownership of by far the greater part of the world's supply of gold, the basis under present imperfect financial systems of the international credit fabric, imposes upon the United States certain peculiar responsibilities, is recognized by leaders in finance and industry, but unfortunately this knowledge is not shared by the great mass of the American people, whose influence controls national governmental policies. A full and fair discussion of the points established in the Ambassador's address should help toward a better understanding of Europe's difficulties, and in arousing an American willingness to aid in removing them.

Changing One Name for Another

A RECENT decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York may complicate the researches of future genealogists. In that State, and it would appear that the same idea applies elsewhere, it is thus officially declared that any man may change his name if he desires to do so, and in favor of any other name that he chooses. He cannot change his identity. Richard Roe may become John Doe, but John Doe then becomes responsible for the behavior of Richard Roe. The intrinsic qualities of the rose, which, as a poet has noted, would be just the same if it were called a turnip, illustrates the practical and legal aspect of such a transaction. Any man, one judges, may elect to change his name to Calvin Coolidge, and no policeman may say him nay. But he would be no more President of the United States than he was before.

It is no doubt widely believed that a man cannot change his name without permission of a court. The custom in Massachusetts, for example, has been to ask for legal permission, and in at least one case a judge protected an old New England name by refusing it. The New York court cited distinguished precedents—Molière (whose less familiar name was Poquelin), Dante (originally Durante), Ulysses Simpson Grant (whose parents named him Hiram Ulysses), and various others—for the democratic conclusion that "a man has a right to change his name, Christian, surname, or both, without resort to legal proceedings." For that matter, all over the world, and for this reason or that, men have long been doing it, sometimes by translation of a name into a different language, and sometimes by simply dropping one name and assuming another that seemed more desirable. There is all history and the telephone book to choose from. In New York City the use of old family names for streets in a section that became populated with new arrivals from Europe is said to have provided many of the newly come families with fine old aristocratic New York names. So also it may be believed that many in America answer to the name of Washington whose ancestors didn't.

The selection of a new name is therefore simply a matter of personal taste (like the selection of a new necktie), and the normal tendency is to select ready-made designations rather than attempt the invention of something original. Such transformation, to be sure, is outside the experience or observation of most of us, who take as a matter of course the names we have already. We may be acquainted with individuals who have changed their names, but we are not, as a rule, well enough acquainted with them to know the difference. Not that those we know better are altogether satisfied. Thomas and William may disagree with the Rev. Isaac Watts's opinion that these are "pretty names," and Edith may disagree with Longfellow's approval of her own name as "lovely," but it never occurs to Thomas, William, or Edith to rename themselves, unless, as may happen, one of them adopts literature, the stage, or the "movies." Broadly speaking, one sees a society that is made and a society that is in the making, and a changed name is only likely to interest future students if the bearer has passed from one into the other.

Editorial Notes

Strongly favorable to the present day college girl is the statement made the other day by Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and an equally strong rebuke to those who would try to make it appear that college training is not conducive to the best interests of those enjoying it. "It seems to me," said Miss Woolley, "the undergraduate girl is far superior to the girl of the same age outside," to which she added:

The Mount Holyoke student may not be docile, but she has a strong sense of honor. She works hard and has a definite aim. She intends to use her own mind, even though her elders denounce her as irresponsible and recklessly free.

Then Miss Woolley put her finger on the feature of the problem which adults so frequently tend to ignore. In her opinion, she declared, the responsibility lies not so much with the student as with the older generation, which should help youth through its periods of doubt, by offering more private understanding and less public scolding. This latter is good advice!

Progress in the editing of readable "employee magazines" by the railroads has been notable in the past decade, but it remained for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Magazine to devote an entire issue to the interests and activities of its women employees. Thus an issue has been produced which recounts in full and interesting detail the part that women now play in "railroading," an industry which, up to the early days of the war, had been almost entirely in the hands of men. The success of the women's edition of the Baltimore & Ohio Magazine warrants attention by other of the creditable magazines maintained by the railroads.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE debate which has been proceeding on the Government's trades union bill is the most significant event which has taken place in the present Parliament. The underlying issues have been much more important than the merits or demerits of the bill itself. Every politician has realized that the outcome is likely to have far-reaching effects both on the future of parties and of prosperity in Great Britain.

The trades union bill sets out in theory to do four things: First, to make it quite clear that a general strike is illegal and to impose penalties on those who promote it; secondly, to protect the individual against intimidation in times of industrial dispute; thirdly, to change the levy which the trades unions are authorized to make from a quasi forced levy, into a voluntary contribution, and lastly, to restore to the state the undivided allegiance of its civil servants.

In theory there is little to be said against these four proposals. Criticism of the bill itself has been directed rather against the phraseology of the drafting, which is said to be unduly vague and wide, than against the main purposes which the bill is endeavoring to achieve. It is now evident that the Government will propose or accept amendments which, to some extent at any rate, will remove the weaknesses of draftsmanship. The main discussion has turned on the larger question whether it was wise to introduce any bill dealing with trades unions at all at the present time.

The case for the bill as put forward by the Conservative leaders is that it was impossible for any government to ignore the events of last year and that it was their bounden duty to take whatever steps were practicable to protect the community against a repetition of those events without interfering with the workers' free right of collective bargaining. The policy of conciliation and moderation which had been followed conspicuously since the war, and most notably by Mr. Baldwin, had ended in a general strike and a disastrous coal strike, and it was necessary to take up the challenge of the trades unions to dictate to the community.

The Conservative contention is that the root, or rather perhaps one of the main roots, of British industrial trouble since the war has been the capture of trades unionism by Socialism. The leaders of the trades unions, and especially the younger leaders, have abandoned the traditional rôle of representing the workers in their negotiations with employers about hours and wages and conditions, and have become preoccupied with politics and with making promises about the industrial millennium which would follow successful industrial "direct action" or their own return to political power.

The permeation of trades union thinking, according to this view, with Socialism has gone so far that many of the trades union leaders have lost the sense of economic realities and instead of co-operating to improve the working of the industrial machine they have been concerned with the plans for altering the capitalist system altogether and transferring the control of it to the workers or the state. Trades unionism, in other words, which has a very useful purpose in the industrial sphere, has become the creature of politics, with disastrous results on industrial efficiency, employment and prosperity.

The failure of the Samuel Commission and the £10,000,000 subsidy to the coal industry to stave off either the general strike or the coal strike, so the Conservatives think, amply justifies the Government in passing legisla-

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN
PAUL KOEPPEN, one of Germany's best-known motor-bicyclists, who secured this year's Targa Florio Trophy, considered perhaps the most difficult motor-bicycle award in the world to win, tells in a local paper of his experiences in connection with it. The race, which is held in Sicily, took place on April 10, but it was not until April 2 that Koeppen learned of it. Within two days he had secured and studied the regulations, purchased his ticket, obtained his visa and fixed up his machine. He arrived in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, on the morning of the day before the race and since no train left for Termini, where the race started, until noon, he rode there on his machine. Weather conditions, however, together with the bad state of the road, which was covered with holes and blocked up by donkey carts through which he had to wind his way on his fast racing machine, made this short trip of only thirty-five kilometers a most arduous task. He arrived in Termini at ten o'clock in the morning and immediately set out to try the course which is considered one of the most tricky in Europe, as it consists almost exclusively of sharp turns and hilly country roads with occasional very steep ascents. Before starting on the race the next morning he discovered that the saddle support had broken and he had to tie it together with wire and straps. He had scarcely got under way when as a result of the faulty riding of one of his competitors the coupling of his machine was broken so that he had to ride the whole race without using it. Koeppen praises the support and welcome afforded him by the Italians, who regarded the race less from the point of view of a competition than as a sport.

What the Germans do they do thoroughly; whether what they do is always practical is another question. At least it cannot be said that the way they have arranged the parking places for motorists in this city is very practical. Instead of marking them by white lines on the road surface they have been lodged in with posts connected by chains like a fence. A man in uniform watches the cars and a fee of thirty pfennigs the hour is charged. The result is that most cars park outside the parking places. Only one parking place is crowded with cars. It is used by an automobile dealer as an open-air store to exhibit his cars.

The first skywriters have been flying over this city spreading advertisements over the sky and giving the population a real thrill. They are an English and a German pilot using two English biplanes especially equipped for this work. Their first appearance was quite a sensation, for it took the population by surprise. When the first long white vertical streak appeared in the blue sky people were not a little excited. The first thought was, is this a new Zeppelin airship? Then this idea was rejected because there was no such giant airship in existence. So it must be a cloud after all, but who had ever seen a cloud of such straight outline? Then the thrilling thought presented itself: perhaps this is an aircraft from another star! The excitement grew when a second white streak appeared parallel with the first. But when a third line was drawn across both forming the letter "H" the Berliners began to recall reports of skywriting in England and America, and now a general guessing began as to what the word would be. The first message written across the sky was a greeting, for it ran "Hello, Berlin." Thus the most modern form of advertising has been introduced in this city, too.

A few interesting details as to how Georg Kaiser, one of Germany's best-known playwrights of the younger generation, does his work are disclosed in an interview with him recently published here. "My plays," he said to the interviewer of the Swedish paper, Svenska Dagbladet, "have all the same starting point: the desire to defend those who live in the shadow. A sense of justice underlies all my writings. That is the only excuse for my becoming a professional writer much against my intentions, for it is no real work for a big, strong man like me to write one or two plays each year. But I have felt myself compelled to write about persons whom fate has treated unjustly." Kaiser added that scarcely a day passed in which he did not receive new ideas for plays from the

tion declaring the general strike illegal, preventing intimidation, making the political levy (the sustenance of Socialist agitation) voluntary, and separating civil servants from political unions. It is necessary not only to protect the community from a repetition of what happened last May, but to show that the Conservative Party is not afraid to carry the war into the Socialist camp.

The opposition to the bill has been on two distinct grounds. There has been the opposition of a majority of the Liberals and some moderate Conservatives, based upon the view that the bill is inopportune because the failures of last year had taught Labor the folly of extremism and because controversy over the bill is sure to stir up industrial unrest just when better relations between employer and employee are essential and are beginning to manifest themselves.

The other ground of opposition has been that of the Labor Party, which declares that the bill is ineffective as a protection against revolution and that its introduction has been prompted by a vindictive and partisan feeling with the object of depressing the working classes. In pursuance of their opposition the Labor Party organized one of the most complete campaigns throughout the length and breadth of the country which has been seen for many years.

The really important question is the reaction in the electorate and among the trades unionists themselves to the campaigns of the Conservatives and of Labor. The bill itself will go through in a somewhat improved form whatever happens. What is of real moment is the aftermath of feeling and opinion which it will leave behind it, for on that will the future of parties and of industry depend.

So far as it is possible to judge at present, the most striking result is the apathy of both the electorate and the rank and file of trades unionists. The trades union organizations and the Labor Party have felt very deeply about the bill, but the rest do not seem to have responded to their appeals. In fact at the end of the second reading debate it looks as if the bill was popular among most people outside the purely political and trades union official classes. It will not be possible to judge accurately until after a bye-election or two, but that seems to be the case today.

If this proves to be so it will mean that the Socialist appeal is beginning to lose its effect, that the workman has begun to discount the promises of the Socialist wing, to count up the cost of the strikes of last year, and to feel that perhaps, after all, trades union and Labor leaders are like other political leaders in promising more than they can perform, and that perhaps it is better to come to terms with the employer instead of dreaming about doubtful millenniums.

If the workman is thus thinking critically for himself about the events of the last few years it will have the most far-reaching effects. In industry it may pave the way for genuine co-operation between Capital and Labor on lines which have proved so successful in the United States, by ending the rather artificial class antagonism of the last few years. In politics it will weaken the Socialist wing of the Labor Party and so lead to a fusion with the left wing of the Liberal Party on a Liberal and not a Socialist program, a consummation which is probably the only means by which a non-Conservative government can ever come into power.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Dear communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed.

The Freshness of News

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The recent correspondence which has appeared in your columns on the subject of the up-to-dateness of the Monitor has been very timely. One hears too often the suggestion voiced that the Monitor is too old when received on this side of the Atlantic to be of practical value and that if there was only a British edition it would be so much more interesting.

Last year I had occasion to read a standard British paper regularly for several months. I had hitherto regarded this paper as maintaining as high a standard as the Monitor in its literary and political features. It arrived here one day after the date of its publication and the Monitor about fifteen days. I found to my surprise that the news of current events in the London paper appeared much "staler" than in the Monitor while its outlook on foreign politics lacked that international flavor which is so refreshing in the Monitor.

In these days when one reads in most newspapers of little else than the "distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," it is with a deep sense of gratitude that one turns to the pages of the Monitor and sees recorded therein the innumerable activities of good which are going on in ever increasing degrees throughout the whole world.

Such news is never out of date for it restores the true sense of good and faith in right which are so essential in coping successfully with the problems of everyday life. Belfast, Ireland. J. F. WARD.

The National Prohibition Survey

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
It would be difficult for me to tell you with what keen interest and hearty approval I read in the Monitor of the National Prohibition Survey.

While I am a radical prohibitionist, I recognize at once the exceptional value of having such a survey made by a thoroughly qualified man who "is absolutely unbiased regarding prohibition."

Such a survey will be not only of national, but of world-wide interest, and I feel sure the lovers of truth the world around will join in hearty thanks to The Christian Science Monitor for the array of "facts" which this survey will bring forth. R. J. HALLERT. Harriman, Tenn.